THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THE RUSSO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

Interesting Report of Colonel Bulkley—The Route Adopted and the Work Progressing.

The Secretary of the Western Union Telegraph Company, Colonel Palmer, has just received from San Francisco the detailed report of Colonel Bulkley, the Engineer-in-chief of the Russian Telegraph expedition. We publish the report as a matter of great interest to the public, looking with anxiety to the progress of the work of uniting by telegraph the two continents. With the report are complete maps, made by Colonel Bulkley, showing the route surveyed and the location of the points named. This report must fully confirm the hopes of the friends of the Russian Telegraph for its speedy completion and successful construction:—

SAN FRANCISCO, December 18, 1865.—Since my last report, dated at Victoria, our ships have been engaged in transporting materials, supplies, and parties for exploration of the country through which our lines will pass on both continents, examining harbors and coast lines, locating cable crossings, and, so far as possible, determining the route of these lines. Mr. Conway, in charge of the Fraser's river division, has been delayed in building owing to the late arrival of materials, but has finished four hundred and fifty miles of line. I believe that the exploration committed to him, with the establishment of depots and distribution of supplies, has been fully and satisfactorily completed. In a brief message he states that "up to fifty-seven degrees north latitude there is nothing to prevent building the line."

The rendezvous of our vessels at Sitka was necessary in order to distribute supplies, which were in the *Clara Bell*; also to divide and despatch our parties for their destinations. The far advanced summer left no other course; and in order to examine the most Northern points myself, I determined to take the steamer *George S Wright*, and assist the other vessels, by towing as far as possible, at the same time furnishing them orders in regard to future movements, in case we should accidentally be separated, or I should designedly leave them.

Mr. Kennicott, dividing his party, will explore the country between the Kvichpak, in latitude sixty-five degrees north, and at the head of Norton Sound; at the same time push his little steamer up the river until stopped by ice; then with dogs and sledges reach Fort Yukon, and penetrate to the southward, forming a junction with the British American explorations.

To insure his safety in this last work, I ordered Mr. Conway to establish a depot on Babini lake, which is done. At St. Michaels we found reliable testimony in regard to Kvichpak and Yukon being the same river and a large navigable stream filled with islands. Sand bars block its passage in many places to all except light draft boats, but this was probably observed in only one of the many passages in which this great river winds through the islands in its course.

From evidence since received it is certain that the most southern mouth of this river has an entrance from the sea, with ten feet of water on the bar; and everything indicates the existence of still better channels through which such a large volume of water must be emptied into Behring Sea. From St. Michaels the Russians go in its most northern mouth with boats drawing four feet. Large quantities of drift wood come down with its current, landing on the shores of Behring Sea and Norton Sound, furnishing the trading post of St. Michaels with their only fuel.

This part of Russian America is low and rolling, but in the south are high mountains spurs of the great coast range that stands like a wall on the whole coast, following the peninsula of Alaska, and forming the Aleutian Islands. North of this island chain Behring Sea is filled with alluvian poured into it by the rivers, making it comparatively shallow, while the southern side falls abruptly into the depths of the Pacific Ocean. The labor of St. Michaels is exposed to the north, and unsafe in heavy gales from that quarter. The coast northward is low, rolling, and without timber up to Cape Nome; west of this, precipitous, but not high, which continues to near the entrance of Fort Clarence.

This fine bay has a good entrance, with ten fathoms of water and mud bottom; opening into its eastern side is Grantley harbor, smaller in extent and completely landlocked, proving a good landing for our cable, and the only practicable and safe one on the American side of Behring Strait. The country is of the same general character a that bounding Norton Sound on the east without timber, and covered with a heavy growth of moss thrown up by the frost in large bunchy masses: below this the earth is thawed about ten inches, and beneath frozen solid. Small stunted bushes, bearing berries like wild currants and whortleberries, are the only approaches to trees in this region.

St. Lawrence and Mechieme bays, on the Asiatic coast, proved unsafe for our purpose. Shoal water and exposure to southeast gales driving ice packs in deep masses on the shores, would destroy any cable. Both bays were full of old ice, which extended in broken lines ten miles at sea, and through which we worked our way with considerable difficulty. Semavin Strait offers all the protection necessary, with good bottom, deep water and safe landing in Penkegn Gulf or Aboleshez bay, and from this strait to Grantley harbor the bottom of Behring Strait is mud, sand and gravel, averaging about thirty fathoms in depth, and distance between proposed landings one hundred and seventy-eight miles. The Siberian side is more mountainous, without timber and but little moss, except in the valleys. The great masses of sienite that rise in sharp, rough outline at their summits are torn and pushed by the congealing water in every crevice until the avalanche of rock comes thundering down to the valley, and lies a gentle slope against the mountain side, and in this way these mountains are sinking to hills and the masses crumbling to atoms in the intense cold. Valleys wind between them, sometimes partially filled with this debris, but through which we find passage for our land line. The ground is thawed to an average depth of three feet, probably owing to the absence of the thick moss covering of the American side.

In Port Providence, or Plover Bay, we found our barque *Palmetto*, from which vessel we coaled, and ordered her direct to San Francisco. On September 26 the *Golden Gate* arrived from St. Michaels, reporting all of Mr. Kennicott's men, supplies, etc., landed, and the party in good spirits, about starting up the Kvichpak river. I ordered Captain Scammon to Petropauiski to communicate with Mr. Abasa, in case we should get frozen in the Anadyr river, as winter seemed fast approaching. Already the lower hills were covered with snow, and the ice was closing the upper part of the bay.

This is a good harbor, bounded by mountains, with deep water and mud bottom. The coast line west rises in perpendicular cliffs, with serrated and ragged outline, and no available harbors east of Cape Spanberz. The harbor that we find directly west of this cape has its entrance between perpendicular cliffs, but at its head a good beach slopes into the water, with low, rolling country stretching to the eastward. In the distance north, high, mountain ranges covered with snow show their rugged outline. A sand and mud bottom, with water averaging about thirty fathoms in depth, continues across Anadyr bay to the mouth of Anadyr river, and there is a good landing in the bay near Cape Observation, well protected from ice.

The schooner *Milton Badger* was here, having landed Mr. McRae and party, who were engaged in preparing for winter. It being too late for boat explorations of the river, they will commence with reindeer as soon as the snow falls in sufficient quantity. Three hundred of these animals were on the ground, belonging to the Indians in the vicinity, with whom arrangements were made for transportation. Mr. McRae will proceed to Anadvsk, about three days' journey, and thence towards the head of Ghyinsk Gulf, or until communicating with Mr. Abasa, to whom he is ordered to report. With a boat I ascended the river to about thirty miles above Cape Toistol, and found a fine navigable stream with low banks, and the country in the distance gently undulating and without timber. The waters at this point ebb and flow with the tides of Behring Sea; but the indications of freshets on the banks show a rise of about ten feet, which leave considerable driftwood, of large size, for this Northern region. Some of the logs observed were more than twelve inches in diameter. The Indians report timber above, and represent the river crooked, with strong currents, and rocks some distance up. From Cape St. Barie westward the country is low, rolling, covered with moss, and thawed about two feet in depth. Low, scrubby pines and alder, not over three feet in height, grow in sheltered places. On the 13th of October new ice was making so fast that we were obliged to leave the river, and on the following day large seals were climbing on its edges and lying there above water, curiously watching us. Snow had already covered the ground, and it was probable that Mr. McRae could soon commence his winter explorations.

At noon on the 14th the sun was seventeen degrees above the horizon, and for the first three days of passage southward ice was continually forming on the ship's sides and decks.

The coast from Anadyr river southward, so far as we were able to examine it in snow squalls, was very mountainous and offering no inducements to look for another cable landing, and one, too, that would increase the distance; besides, the interior route, via the river, will avoid these coast mountains.

The proposed cable route across Anadyr bay is two hundred and nine miles, which can only be avoided by building a land line north, and crossing the gulf of St. Croix. That coast is a most inhospitable region. From Cape bearing I could see rough, snow-covered ranges stretching far towards the head of the bay on the eastern shore, but the western is not so high and broken.

We arrived at Petropauiski, October 21, and found the *Golden Gate* lying in the harbor. Mr. Abasa and one of his party started from this place late in August, moving northward through the peninsula of Kamchatka, intending to arrive at the head of Ghyinsk bay in time for snow travel towards Anadyrsk, or westward, as his connection with Moscow may decide. Finding the subordinate officials ready and willing to assist, without positive orders from the Governor of Eastern Siberia, at the mouth of Amoor river, he has chosen the proper course to expediate his work, and is pushing forward with commendable energy and a determination to succeed that astonishes his countrymen. From information received he reports the head of Ghyinsk bay a good base for our work in Northern Siberia, with surrounding country well timbered with fir, and the bay clear of ice sooner than Penjinsk Gulf. It is said that high and impassable mountains bound the Ochotsk Sea on the west, between Ochotsk and Port Ain, extending far inland, and so precipitous on the coast that even the narrow winter trail cannot be carried along the base.

The Russian Government, however, proposes to build a postal road along the coast, connecting Nikolaevsk and Ainawish Obetsk, which does not confirm the previous statement in regard to this country. It is the character of the people from whom Mr. Abasa derived his information to find insurmountable obstacles in comparative trifles. There is an inland route from Ochotsk towards Yakoutsk which will avoid the coast mountains and reach the Amoor river a considerable distance above its mouth, and which has advantages, provided we are a lowed to connect with the Russian lines at any point we may reach.

Ordering the *Golden Gate* direct to San Francisco, we sailed with steamer on November 1, intending to cross the Pacific well north in short longitude and go southward through the straits of Quebec, Char otte, Archipelago to Victoria; but, after eighteen days' trial, in violent gales with ship somewhat damaged, we reluctantly turned our prow southward, and arrived in this port November 20.

Light snow commenced at Petropaulski, October 25, and ice was forming in the small inner harbor, but none in the magnificent Bay of Avatcha, which is seldom entirely closed in the main part.

The most northern regions through which our lines will pass present no serious obstacles, neither in the construct on nor successful operation of telegraphs. The submarine crossings will have the advantage of even and soft bottom, with safe landings, and cables not so long as to make their performance doubtful. The land lines firmly planted in their frozen earth, will stand as if mortised in rock: no timber to fall across nor streets to weight the wires, they will stretch over the frozen de olation unharmed and unmolested; besides, with reindeer and dogs, the watching will be easy.

The Behring Strait crossed is one hundred and seventy-eight and Anadyr bay two hundred and nine nautical miles between landings, with water of such depth that icebergs alone could injure the cable; these are unknown in Behring Strait or south of it; the northward currents preventing any drift of deep masses south; even when the surface current is changed by strong north winds the lower water still moves northward.

* * * * * * *

The Russians, sensible of the importance of the enterprise, have neglected no opportunity to express the most kindly feeling and liveliest interest in our success, receiving us with unbounded hospitality. The officials have generously assisted us.

I regard to the British Columbian division, I will report immediately after Mr. Conway arrives.

I am, most respectfully, yours obediently,

CHARLES S. BULKLEY, Engineer-in-Chief.

EUROPEAN FINANCE.

France as Well as England Anticipating a Crisis—Over Speculation in the French Markets.

Paris (Jan. 4) correspondence London Post.

It appears to be a general impression among our Bourse politicians that the year 1866 will bring about a financial crisis in many of the foreign securities in which French capital is largely engaged. In 1865 we had a large city loan—perhaps the only loan brought out in Paris of late which is really fully in the hands of the public. Then we had the Mexican Convention, which was nothing more than a new loan—a very large Austrian loan; and, finally, a new Ottoman loan. In addition, French capital is very heavily engaged in Spanish interest, now very considerably depreciated.

A very large amount of the Italian loan is held in France; and a certain amount of Ottoman paper is in French hands. France has gone into extensive foreign speculations during the last three or four years, and in 1865 shows a very considerable depreciation in all quoted property, excepting the one or two successful credit societies. These facts are perhaps better illustrated by actual figures. I, therefore, give your readers a comparative table, showing the value of the most important securities quoted at the Paris Bourse on December 30, 1864, as compared with their value on December 30, 1865:—

	Valuation Dec 30, '64.	*Valuation Dec 30, '65.*	*Plus.*	*Minus.*
Three per cent. Autien	66·25	68·15	1·90	....
Four and a half p. c.	93·75	98·00	4 25	....
Credit Foncier	1260·00	1325·00	65·00	....
Credit Foncier Col.	610·00	640·00	30·00	....
Credit Industriel	745·00	685·00	60·00	....
Credit Agricole	760·000	635·00	125·00	....
Sous-Comot.du Com.	550·00	500·00	....	50·00
Compt'r d'Escompte	982·50	1012·50	30·00	....
Credit Mobilier	961·25	823·75	....	137·50
Societe Generale	575·00	607·50	32 50	....
Mobilier Espag. Anc.	612·00	470·50	....	142·50
Orleans	870·00	842·50	....	27·50
Nord	1097·50	1135·00	127·50	....
Est	505·00	522·50	17·50	....
Lyon	890·00	847·50	....	42·50
Ouest	521·25	548·75	27·50	....
Midi	566 25	571·25	....	15·00
Five per cent. Italien	66·45	65·42½	....	1·02½
Autrichiens	442·50	436·25	....	6·23
Lombards	515·00	435·00	....	80·00
Victor Emanuel	318·75	220·00	....	98·75
Romains	272·70	158·75	....	173·75
Saragosse	448·75	218·75	....	230·00
Seville-Cadiz	290·00	47·50	....	242·50
Nord de l'Espagne	373·75	172·50	....	201·25
Barcelone	200·00	105·00	....	95·00
Gazparisien	1750·00	1707·50	....	32·90
Canal de Suez	430·00	445·00	15·00	....
Transatlantique	535·00	550·00	15·00	....
Societe Immobiliere	495·00	538·75	....	43 75
Sous-Compt. des Entre	242·50	200·00	....	42·50
Societe des Omnibus	1125·00	1117·50	....	7·50
Petites-Voitures	90·00	85·50	....	4·75

It will be seen, therefore, that most of the French railways and foreign enterprises have fallen in value considerably during the last twelve months, while the credit societies show a rise in the value of that class of property. The French market is overstocked with enterprises, and the temptation of high interests offered by the foreign loans has caused much capital to leave old channels. The holders of quoted property in France must be a great many millions poorer than they were a year ago, as the above table shows.

The past year has absorbed untold sums in building. Here, again, people are prophetic about a considerable depreciation of house property in Paris as regards the magnificent hotels. Many of the larger and more costly apartments of the new boulevards have remained unlet during many months, while, on the other hand, the more modest apartments are eagerly sought for. France must have spent a fabulous sum of money in 1865 in public and private buildings, for it is not only Paris, but many large cities of the empire also, which employ thousands of workmen, many of whom are Germans and other foreigners.

INCREASE OF BANKRUPTCIES.

Paris (Jan. 5) Correspondence Independance Belge

The Tribunal of Commerce in Paris has made public during the month of December, 141 announcements of bankruptcy. This total is somewhat, but not much larger than that of the previous month.

MEXICO.

Latest Official News from President Juarez—He is Pursued by the Imperialists Towards El Paso—They Decline to Attack Him and Retreat to Chihuahua—Juarez Appeals to Americans for Aid—Escobedo's Original Plan of Campaign on the Rio Grande—Railroad and Colonization Schemes, Etc.

WASHINGTON, January 28.—Official news up to the 20th of December has been received here from El Paso, the present seat of the Mexican Government.

After the occupation of Chihuahua by the French, they sent an expedition to El Paso against President Juarez, who collected at that place General Ferraza's division, and made other preparations to resist the invaders, with every chance of success. When the French heard of this they marched back to Chihuahua, thus abandoning the idea of attacking El Paso.

The news from the interior is represented as quite encouraging.

The impression prevailed in the whole country that the French would soon abandon Mexico.

MESILLA, December 30.—Juarez is in El Paso, fifty miles from this place. He has with him about thirty officers and not many more men. The French drove him out of Chihuahua, and followed him to within forty miles of where he is now, and then turned back. Juarez expected a fight in El Paso, and made some preparation, but none came off. He has also several guns—six, twelve, and twenty-four-pounders—but no men to manage them. He wanted the Americans from our side to go over and take charge of the guns, and I think several would have accepted the invitation had the French continued to advance.

General Mexican News.

Letters from Escobedo, recently intercepted, show the plan of campaign devised by him, and is sketched forth in the following terms in a communication addressed by him to a Juarist Governor of Tamaulipas:—

We will remain in the States of Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, and San Luis, so as to occupy the attention of the Imperialists, in accordance with the wish of his Excellency, the President and Commander-in-Chief.

General Cortinas saw fit to separate from us this side of Reinosa, as that brave patriot did not concur in our views. General Cortinas does not suppose that there is any practicable base of operations beyond Matamoras. But I regret to inform you that the popularity of the cause has declined at Matamoras. That city has experienced a great reaction in favor of the traitors, caused evidently by the influence of foreign gold. Our failure at Matamoras was not caused as much by the defeat of our forces as by the acts of paid traitors.

Your plans had met with the approval of General N. Cortinas. The city, which was supposed to be most difficult, if not impossible to capture, would have been delivered to us by those valiant citizens who still preserve in their hearts the name and traditions of their invaded country. But, unfortunately, Mejia was apprised of our plans by his informal secret police, the existence of which no one suspected at the time, and so our valiant friends were hanged or shot without form or trial.

I shall shortly arrive at Aqueloros by the Alamo road, and in order to carry out the plan conceived by his Excellency President Juarez, I shall request the aid of Generals Mendez and Aguirra. Generals Patoni, Corona and Villagra, who are operating in Durango, could have joined me in Coahuila. We could have dashed into Nuevo Leon by way of the mountains, sweeping from there like a hurricane upon Revilla, on the Rio Bravo. Thence, to Camargo, we might have followed the Rio Grande, leaving Monterey on our right. On the river, I am indebted in considerable amounts to Americans who have furnished materials, such as tar, saltpetre, and sulphur, received directly from Sicily, and landed on the coast by the American brig *Hope*.

General Cortinas is better acquainted than we are with those Americans disposed to aid us.

You, doubtless, know that the few shells I was able to secure while the trains were passing from Linores came from Brownsville, where he got them by means of some faithful Mexicans residing there.

The Emperor Maximilian has issued a decree granting to Don Ramon Zangrouz the exclusive privilege to construct and run, for the period of seventy-five years, a railroad between Vera Cruz and Puebla, passing through Jalapa and Perote.

A company has been formed in Florence, with a capital of one million francs, for the purpose of colonizing lands in the department of Vera Cruz. The amount hitherto subscribed has already been forwarded to that city to be devoted to the purchase of land. Among the subscribers are some of the leading men of Italy.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Receipts of Cotton at Liverpool.

The following table shows the receipts of cotton at Liverpool during the years 1864 and 1865, as well as the rapid increase of production in foreign countries:—

	1865. *Bales.*	1864 *Bales.*
From the United States	899,399	192,868
From S. America mainly Brazil	320,607	206 414
From South America, mainly Peru	68,898	27,059
From Egypt	316,899	234,440
From Smyrna and Greece	76,454	56 815
From China and Japan	125,859	310,790
From Madras and Bengal	152 587	156.151
From Africa	6 476	1,569
From (Surat) or East Indies	912,163	995,413
From West Indies, Hayti, Laguayra, Demarara, etc	34 807	29,974
	2,413,599	2,203,593

Stock 15th December, 1865..348 000
Stock 15th December, 1864..487,220

FACTS ABOUT COTTON.—In 1859, when our exports were in value $278,000,000, no less than $161,000,000 were in cotton, and over $21,000,000 in tobacco. Manufactures supplied $32,000,000 of the whole. In 1864, England drew only a small proportion of her cotton from the United States. Of her importation, which in all amounted to 2,587,856 bales, more than half came from India, a large amount from Egypt, 390,074 bales from China, and only 197.776 bales from the United States.—*N. Y. World.*

—The first shad was caught in the Savannah river on the 29th ult.

—Earl Granville is gazetted Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, an office held by Lord Palmerston.

—Large numbers of the fish in Cape Cod bay perished during the recent cold weather, and the coast for miles is thickly strewn with frozen sea-bass, black-fish, and lobsters.

—It is reported that the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives is considering the question of reducing the income tax.

—The British Government is contemplating changes at the British Museum. When Mr. Panizzi retires from office, it is probable that the post of Chief Librarian will be offered to Sir Edmund Head, a distinguished scholar and a Privy Councillor.

—A letter from Berlin says:—"Although Richard Wagner has been obliged to leave Munich, the young King is by no means without a favorite. Joseph Volk, the groom who attends the King on his rides, is at present the happy man, and has already made his power felt. A little while ago he was impertinent to the master of the horse, who accordingly put him under arrest. As soon as the King heard of it he ordered his favorite's release, and dismissed his master of the horse. Whether this little incident promises a very wise reign in Bavaria may perhaps admit a doubt."

THIRD EDITION

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.

Address of the Council of the Irish Republic from Dublin.

THE WORK SOON TO COMMENCE.

F NEW YORK, January 29.—The address of the Council of the Irish Republic, dated at Dublin, is published to-day.

It says the work of preparation in Ireland is done. "We know our strength. We are not groping in the dark. A point has been reached from which we can see the goal clearly. We call upon you to aid the Irish Army of Independence, which will soon stand face to face with the enemy.

"We ask a loan which will be paid within six months after the establishment of Irish independence."

The address, which is quite lengthy, is endorsed by a card from Colonel O'Mahony, urging the prompt action by the Fenian Brotherhood.

The Fenian Fight.

O'MAHONY SOLICITS FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS—BONDS FOR THAT AMOUNT READY—ADDRESS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE IRISH REPUBLIC.

Nothing of special interest occurred either at the Roberts or O'Mahony headquarters on Saturday. The various departments of the Fenian Palace in Union Square do not present the business activity which marked them soon after the premises were leased. The attaches are now engaged in an effort to prepare the "Bonds of the Irish Republic" for immediate sale. They are to be sent to all the Circles which were pledged to support O'Mahony; and the Centres are to communicate the result to Mr. B. Doran Killian. Colonel O'Mahony intends to issue bonds to the amount of four millions of dollars. It is said that no subscriptions have been received at the O'Mahony headquarters since the Congress.

The "Council of the Irish Republic," in Ireland, have issued a stirring address to the Fenians of the United States, soliciting them to aid the large army now ready to strike for their native land, by a loan which will supply them with the "sinews of war." It also states that "hundreds of thousands are waiting for the word," and that "the recognition of Ireland as a free and sovereign State would do more to make her sons respected than if they had borne the flag of any other nation through the mightiest wars that ever blazoned the page of history."

The subscription of $250 which was given by Mayer Gunther to the funds of the Fenian Brotherhood, and which was received by Colonel John Mechan, was handed over to Mr. O'Rourke, the Treasurer of the Roberts section, by the order of General T. W. Sweeney.—*New York World.*

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Murder on a Public Street—Loss of a Rio Schooner—Steamer Sunk on the Red River.

NEW ORLEANS, January 28.—A fatal affray occurred on Gravier street yesterday, in which A. L. Newberg was instantly killed, and Captain Oldham severely wounded. The young man who shot Newberg surrendered.

The schooner *Neptune*, hence for Rio, with forty-five passengers, was lost on the 10th inst. off the Cuban coast. The passengers and crew were saved, and have arrived here by the *Guiding Star*. The vessel was a total loss.

The steamer *Anna Perrott*, bound to New Orleans, was sunk in the Red river, on the Upper Falls. Her cargo was saved.

Captain Creighton, of the barque *Three Bells*, who saved the passengers wrecked on the steamer *San Francisco*, some years ago, is in this city.

Better accounts are received from Eastern Texas about the freedmen making contracts.

The steamer *Wilmington*, from New York, has arrived at Galveston. The steamers *Huntsville* and *Missouri* sailed this evening for New York, and the *Guiding Star* will leave to-morrow.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Steamer "City of Richmond"—A Swindling Case—New Sunday Law, Etc. Etc.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, January 29.—The steamer *City of Richmond*, wrecked recently off the Capes on her way to Baltimore, will be a total loss. Most of the cargo can be saved in a damaged condition. The vessel was insured in Baltimore, New York, and Philadelphia offices.

A North Carolinian, who was stopping at Barnum's, was swindled on Saturday by a confidence sharper out of eight hundred dollars.

A new Sunday law has been proposed in the Maryland Legislature which prevents anything but actual works of necessity and mercy being done on Sunday.

The trial of Clare, the murderer of Grove, the photographist, of Carlisle, commenced in the Criminal Court this morning, and excites much attention.

Burning of a Cotton Steamer.

CAIRO, January 28.—The steamer *Asha Ayres*, with 1020 bales of cotton, was recently burned on the Altamaha river, Georgia. The boat was valued at and insured for $60,000. Most of the cotton was insured. Five or six negroes were lost.

From Savannah—Fire Aboard Ship.

NEW YORK, January 29.—The steamer *Leo* has arrived from Savannah. A fire was discovered among the cotton on board on the 27th, but was extinguished through the exertions of the passengers and crew. The damage amounted to only $1000.

Return of Secretary Seward.

NEW YORK, January 29.—The Washington correspondent of the *Times* announces the return of Secretary Seward and his party yesterday. He is much benefited in health. The Secretary did not visit Vera Cruz.

Fire at Orange, N. J.

NEW YORK, January 29.—Seton Hall College, at Orange, N. J., was mainly destroyed by fire yesterday. No lives were lost. The library was saved. The building was insured for $20,000.

From Havana—Particulars of Secretary Seward's Visit.

NEW YORK, January 29.—The steamer *Creole*, from New Orleans, via Havana on the 23d instant, arrived at this port this morning.

The United States steamer *De Soto*, with Secretary Seward and his party, arrived at Havana on the 20th. The Captain-General's offer of his country-seat for their use was declined, the Secretary going to a hotel, where, on the 21st, he received a host of admirers, the first of whom was the Captain General.

On the 22d the party visited a cigarette manufactory, and Mr. Seward returned the call of the Captain-General. In the evening he attended a banquet given by General Dulce at the Palace, which, with the surrounding public buildings, were illuminated.

The ladies accompanying the party occupied the Captain-General's box at the Tacon Theatre, and after the banquet they were joined by Mr. Seward.

The professors and students of the University subsequently paid their respects to Mr. Seward, and a number of Cubans, in small boats, escorted the *De Soto* to the mouth of the harbor on her departure on the 23d.

Extensive Forgeries at Boston.

BOSTON, January 29.—Some excitement was created on State street this morning, when the public were informed of an extensive and successful attempt at forgery by some parties unknown. It was discovered that the following forged checks on the Boston brokers were paid at different banks on Saturday:—Two checks on Stone & Downes, amounting to $5000, were paid at the Merchants' National Bank; two checks for $6000 on J. H. Clapp & Co. were paid by the Third National Bank; and two checks amounting to $4800, on J. Hammett, was paid by the Bank of Commerce.

In addition to the above, a check for $2400 on E. P. Wooster & Co., presented at the Mount Vernon National Bank, was not paid, as no stamp had been put on it. A forged check on J. W. Davis for $2400 was also presented at the Hide and Leather Bank, but payment was refused.

Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, January 29.—The steamers *Washington*, from Havre, and *Perit*, from Mobile, have arrived.

The steamer *South America*, from Rio Janeiro, is below.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Germantown Homicide Case.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER AND QUARTER SESSIONS—Judges Allison and Ludlow.—Commonwealth vs. Christian Berger. The trial of this defendant, who is indicted of the murder at Germantown of an aged lady named Watts, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, was begun this morning. The murder is so recent, and all the facts so fully reported in the journals of the day, that it would be superfluous to recapitulate them now.

The prisoner Berger is a stolid, stupid, sullen looking fellow, and sat in the dock looking as if he was entirely prepared and indifferent to what might happen. Being arraigned, he pleaded not guilty, and the empannelling of a jury was proceeded with. Only four jurors had been accepted as qualified, at the hour of closing the report, viz.:—Vernon Thomas, shoemaker, Mascher street, Twenty-fifth Ward; George Wilen, ship carpenter, Richmond street, Twenty-fifth Ward; Frederick Long, victualler, No. 2020 Mascher street; George Snyder, shoemaker, Trenton avenue, Twenty-fifth Ward.

The prisoner is represented by Charles W. Brooke, John O'Byrne, and John R. Dos Passos. District Attorney Mann, Thomas Bradford Dwight, and William McMichael represent the Commonwealth.

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS—In Equity—Justice Read.—The argument in the case of Smith vs. Catawissa Railroad Company, before reported, was concluded by Theodore Cuyler, Esq., for the complainants.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 1—Judge Sharswood.—Charles Clarke vs. The Kensington Bank. This was an action to recover the amount of a deposit which, it is alleged, was made by the plaintiff. The defendants deny that the deposit was ever made. On trial. J. P. O'Neil for plaintiff; Jas. E. Gowen for defendants.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 2—Judge Stroud.—Joseph A. Dunbar vs. Harbert, Davis & Co. This was an action to recover damages for injuries to a canal boat which was moored at the deponents, wharf on the Schuylkill river, and while lying there was strained. On trial. Greenbank for plaintiff, S. C. and S. H. Perkins for defendants.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Ludlow.—This morning Judge Ludlow announced that owing to his presence being required in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in the trial of Christian Berger, charged with the murder of Miss Watts, at Germantown, the list for this week would have to be continued into the next term of the Court. He further announced that the argument in the City Commissioner contested election case would be heard on Friday, after the Orphans' Court motion list was disposed of.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, January 29, 1866.

The Stock Market was unsettled this morning, and prices drooping. Catawissa Railroad was the most active on the list—about 6000 shares sold at 30½@32½ for preferred, a decline of 3; and common do. at 20@21, a decline of 1½; Reading sold at 49½, a decline of ¼; North Pennsylvania at 34½, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie at 28¾, a decline of ½; 54½ was bid for Pennsylvania: 31 for Little Schuylkill; 53½ for Norristown; 54½ for Minehill; and 61½ for Lehigh Valley.

In Government bonds there is very little doing. 7·30s sold at 98⅝; 102½ was bid for 5-20s; 103½ for 6s of 1881; and 92½ for 10-40s. City Loans are rather lower; the new issue sold at 90½, a decline of ½.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull. Hestonville sold at 33⅞@34¼, a slight decline; 71 was bid for Second and Third; 52 for Tenth and Eleventh; 11 for Seventeenth and Nineteenth; 30½ for Green and Coates; 25½ for Girard College; and 12 for Ridge Avenue.

Bank shares are in good demand at full prices. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 122½; and Mechanics' at 28½; 50 was bid for Commercial; 90 for Northern Liberties; 94 for Kensington; 53 for Penn Township; 70 for Western; 30 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 61½ for City; 61 for Corn Exchange; and 54 for Union.

In Canal shares there is no material change to notice. Schuylkill Navigation, common, sold at 21¼, and Lehigh Navigation at 52½. 27½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation, preferred; 113 for Morris preferred; 8¾ for Susquehanna Canal; 31 for Delaware Division; and 57¼ for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares are unchanged. Junction sold at 1½; Ocean at 16; Maple Shade at 4¼, an advance of ¼; and McElrath at 2¼.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD

$1000 U S 7·30s June	98¾	100 sh Catawissa	21
$700 City 6s mun	99½	100 sh do b5	21
100 sh Cata pf 30a5	37½	500 sh do lots b5	20½
100 sh do	32½	100 sh do	20½
100 sh do	32½	100 sh do b5	20½
100 sh do	32½	200 sh do b5	20½
100 sh do b5	32	100 sh do c	20
200 sh do lots b30	32	100 sh do	20½
100 sh do b30	31½	100 sh do	20
100 sh do a5	31½	400 sh Maple Sh lots	4½
200 sh do lots a5	31	500 sh do	4½
100 sh do b5	31½	200 sh Sch. N	21
100 sh do	30½	100 sh Reading a5	49½
300 sh do s30	30½	100 sh Hestonv b30	34
100 sh do	30½	200 sh do	33½
400 sh do s30	30½	100 sh do b30	34
100 sh do s30	30½	100 sh N Pa R b60	34
100 sh do s30	30½	100 sh Pa & E s60	28
100 sh Ph L & Ch R	½	5 sh F and M. Bk	122
300 sh Ocean lots	16	4 sh Mech Bank	28½
100 sh Lehigh Val	61¼		

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY.
Reported by F. T. Walton, No. 208 S. Fourth street.

FIRST CALL.

100 sh Feed Dam	·75	100 sh Cata pf b30	32
100 sh do	·70	100 sh do b30	32
100 sh do	·67½	100 sh do b30	32
100 sh do	·70	300 sh Corn Planter	1
500 sh do	·70	300 sh do	1
100 sh do	·70	500 sh Am Gum Pt	1
200 sh do	·70	100 sh Maple Shade	4
100 sh Reading b30	40½	200 sh Pa & Ca R	
100 sh do b30	40½	1500 sh St. Nich Oil b5	

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	*Selling.*
American Gold	139½	140½
American Silver, 1s and 2s	133½	134½
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	128	129
Pennsylvania Currency	40	30
New York Exchange	1-20	par.

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A M	139½	12 M	140
11 A M	139½	1 P. M	140½

Market dull.

The New York *Times* this morning says:—"The trade of the past week was active in the line of import entries and export clearances. The amount of foreign merchandise upon which customs duties were paid, is larger than the value of the new entries; the stock in bond being reduced in preparation for the spring trade. The customs reach $3,226 040, which would imply that about $6,500,000 goods had been placed on the market. The exports of produce reach nearly five millions. The export of bullion continues limited to the gold and silver bars recently received from California. The foreign exchanges, even with interest advanced to 8 per cent. in London continue below the point at which it would pay to ship American gold coin. The price of gold advanced 1 per cent. during the week on the expectation of higher exchange and the large daily demand to pay in for customs. The figure is yet below 140 per cent., and the belief that the Government will come in as a seller again should the price advance much above that point, represses active speculation in the gold-room."

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money on ordinary collaterals is 6 per cent. on call, and upon Governments 5 is taken. For commercial paper the rates are 7 for prime, 8@9 for good, and 10@15 for a wide selection of names.

"Exchange for the steamer was not strong, and leading sterling was quoted at 108¾, and 107¼@108¾ for commercial bills at 60 days. Short sight, 110. Paris, at 60 days, 5·22½@5·17½; do., at short sight, 5·18¾@5·13¾; Antwerp, 5·23¾@5·20; Swiss, 5·22½@5·20; Hamburg, 36@36⅛; Amsterdam, 40⅛@40⅝; Frankfort, 40⅛@40⅝; Bremen, 78¼@78¾; Prussian thalers, 71@71¼."

—But one National Bank was established last week, the Chattahoochie, of Columbus, Georgia, with a capital of $100,000. The total number now in operation is 1630. Deliveries of National currency amounting to $2,868,200 were made last week by the Treasury Department. The total amount delivered up to date is $248,734,710.

—The disbursements of the Treasury Department, including transfers, for the week ending on the 27th inst., amounted to $25,430,293.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, January 29.—The Flour Market is as dull as ever, there being an almost total absence of any demand for shipment, and the retailers and bakers purchase only in small lots to supply immediate wants at $7@7·50 for superfine; $8@8·50 for extras;

LITERATURE.

SOCIAL LIFE OF THE CHINESE. By Rev. Justus Doolittle, in two volumes. Harper & Brothers, New York; J. B. Lippincott & Co., Nos. 715 and 717 Market street, Agents.

A work executed in a style slightly Chinese in its character, and bearing as an impress some of those cabalistic phonetic signs which are the alphabet of China, lays before us. It is copiously illustrated with appropriate engravings, and is printed in the clear typography which is insured by the stamp of the Harpers. So much for its exterior. Of the literary quality of the work we must speak highly. Written in a style which could be censoriously termed too diffuse, it is nevertheless of great perspicuity, and, as a narrative, is spicy. It must be remembered by those who find fault with the author for giving two large volumes to the public, that if his production is large, so also is the field which he intends to cover. And no ground, however fallow, can be valuable unless much time be devoted to its preparation. Mr. Doolittle, at the outset, tells us that he intends to treat of a subject which has never before been appropriately handled; that a residence of fourteen years in the Celestial Empire has qualified him to speak understandingly. The contents of these volumes, we are also informed, were originally published in the China *Mail*, and, as usual, have reappeared in book form "at the earnest solicitation of numerous friends, on whose judgment the author relies." In the present instance, the judgment of the friends was correct, but this is an exception to the general rule. In the course of the work the author lays before the reader a perfect treasury of anecdote, incident, custom, usage, and superstitions. From the opening page to the last paragraph the interest is kept up, and the attention of the reader never for a minute allowed to flag. For this, however, the praise is but partially due to the writer, it is rather due to the ceaseless variety of the incident of which he treats, that we are indebted for so delightful a work. As an author, Mr. Doolittle possesses comparatively little merit, and it is as a compiler of facts that his chief claim to popularity resides. But between the writer and editor he has given to us a delightful work, discursively written, yet teeming with novelties, treating of subjects of which before we have heard but mere rumor, and drawing aside the veil of mystery which has so long enveloped the peculiarities of the Chinese. Considering that the citizens of China form the largest and, in point of age, the most civilized nation of the globe, it is a strange fact that so little has been laid before the Christian public which reveals their true peculiarities. The work of Mr. Doolittle does much towards placing them in their proper light, and redeems their character from a reputation which confounds them with the Bhuddists of the Ganges or the child-slayers of India. As an instance of the subjects treated of, we will quote the passage relative to the causes of the sickness, which may be of value to our doctors when spring arrives:—

They endeavor to expel various deadly influences proceeding from evil spirits.—Should any one who has had general good health be suddenly and mysteriously taken with dizziness in the head, pain in his eyes, or with inability to use his hands or feet as usual, his illness is not unfrequently ascribed to the influence emanating from some one of seventy-two malignant spirits or gods. Immediate measures must be taken to counteract or expel this evil influence. A table is placed in the lightest part of the room in which the sick man is. On it are arranged three cups of wine, a platter having on it five kinds of fruit, and a censer and a pair of candlesticks. A quantity of mock-money is also procured, ready for burning. A Tauist priest is hired to recite the proper formulas, in order to secure the expelling of this malignant influence from the sick man. Sometimes he invokes the aid of a certain headless demon in this important work. The priest provides himself with a small bell, which he rings while he repeats his formulas; and with a bowl of water, which he sprinkles or snaps with his fingers on the articles offered, and on the sick person. He has also a bundle of various kinds of paper charms ready for use when needed, and a small stick of wood, with which he strikes the table at intervals during the recitation of his formulas. The incense and candles are burning all this while, and at the proper time he sets the mock-money on fire. About the close of the performance he produces three paper charms, one of which is to be stuck up over the door of the room, another is to be worn on the person of the sick, if it be a man, or on her head, if it be a woman; and the third is to be burnt, and its ashes, mingled with hot water, are to be drank by the sick one. Sometimes one of these charms is suspended on the curtain of the bed on which the afflicted person sleeps, according to the directions of the officiating priest. He is supposed to know which of the different methods of using the charms should be practised in any given case. In case the priest is successful in expelling the malignant influence at an early period, medicine is rarely used in restoring the disabled individual to health. When the evil influence is removed, the person will soon regain his usual degree of health, as a matter of course.

In their monetary transactions a great deal of ridicule has been cast upon the Chinese. For the benefit of our brokers, we quote the curious and lucrative system of "money-lending clubs without interest":—

It often occurs that an individual desires to have a certain sum of ready money to use, but which he finds himself unable to command. Instead of borrowing the sum, and paying the exorbitant interest demanded by money-lenders, and instead of trying to raise the sum among his friends as a gift or as a temporary loan, he endeavors to induce them to form one of several kinds of clubs, the immediate object of which is to furnish him with the desired amount, but the future effects of which will be to supply the same sum to each one of its members, without the usual heavy interest.

He induces a trusty friend to become second or assistant, he being its head or principal. Having prepared a number of red envelopes, each containing a small sum of money, he calls upon his relatives and friends who are able to engage in the club, and who he desires should enter it, explains to them his plans, states the amount he wishes to raise, each member's share, and all needed particulars. Those who are willing to engage in the club receive one of these envelopes as a kind of bargain-money, and after that they may not withdraw without his consent, or unless he fails to secure the required number of names. They are regarded by the customs of society as bound or pledged to perform their part in the contemplated union. In case of not succeeding in obtaining the requisite number of responsible names, the undertaking falls through.

Many friends and relatives are willing to engage in a club to aid a person when they would not contribute to give the needed sum to him, and many are willing to try and form a union professedly for their benefit, when they would not receive money as a gift, and when they would be ashamed to ask their friends to contribute money for their use.

The Shaking Club.—This club is thus named from the frequent tossing of dice by its members. The number of members is not fixed, varying from five to twenty or more. Suppose the sum to be raised is 100,000 cash, and the number of members is ten, each man's share will be 10,000 cash. Suppose the time for the payment of the shares is quarterly, there being ten payments, it will require two years and a half before the business of the club will be perfected.

The business is all managed by the head man and his assistant, and the meetings of the club are held at the house of the former, or at the place he appoints. He is at the expense of a feast for the members of the club the first time they meet, it being the time when he receives the sum of 100,000 cash, including the sum which he is supposed also to pay in, though really he does not provide it, but only receives 90,000 from the other members. At this first meeting no dice are thrown, it being well understood that the sum is to be taken by the head man.

At the next meeting each member brings his 10,000 cash, which is given to the one who, on casting the dice, gets the highest number of spots, the head man and his assistant not engaging in the casting of dice, the latter, according to the rules generally adopted, taking his 100,000 cash at the third meeting of the club, without any appeal to the dice.

At the fourth and every subsequent meeting, those who have not drawn the sum throw the dice, according to the rules of the club, to decide who shall take the 100,000 cash. All who have previously drawn the sum, excepting the head man and his assistant, at any meeting of the club are expected to contribute a small sum for the incidental expenses, as paper and refreshments. If anything is left unexpended, at the close of the tenth meeting, it is considered as belonging to the man who has waited until this time, when he receives his 100,000 cash.

In this manner, provided each man fulfils his pledges, each man will have paid into the club 100,000 cash, and each have received back the same amount. While his payments will have been small and at intervals, the sum received back will have been at one time.

The principal drawback against this method of raising money is the great uncertainty of every man's fulfilling his part according to the by-laws of the club. These are fixed upon by the head man, as regards times of payment, number of members, and amount of each instalment, at the time he gets it up. Sickness, misfortune, or death may prevent the payments of some of the members at the stipulated time. Such cases cause much trouble to the head man and others who have received their allotted money, who are held responsible by the other members. When the club breaks down in consequence of the inability of some members to pay in the sums agreed upon, those who have received money must return in small sums and at intervals, if they cannot pay at once, the amount received *over and above* the sum they have paid into the club. In case of positive dishonesty on the part of one of its members, the head man is considered bound to make up the sum he ought to have paid. Each man, on receiving the sum paid in at one meeting, must give a document, with the names of two men as his security, one a member of the club and one not a member, pledging himself to the proper fulfilment of his responsibilities in the case. Probably few cases of downright dishonesty occur in connection with these clubs, because the members are generally mutual and firm friends of each other, and especially of the head man.

Sometimes a club is got up among friends for comparatively very small sums, as in shares of two, four, or six dollars. Poor men who cannot raise the sum desired at once, but who can save enough to make a payment every quarter, or oftener, sometimes engage in such clubs. In all cases, whether for large or small sums, whether the number of members be few or many, or whether the intervals between payments be monthly or quarterly, the same principle is kept in view, the obtaining of a round sum of money for use without the payment of interest, to be refunded in instalments at intervals.

The Snake-casting-its-skin Club.—This union or club is so called from the circumstance that the head man, the one for whose benefit the money is subscribed, pays it back to the members by regular instalments, as may be agreed on when formed, just, as it is said, *the snake sheds or casts its skin gradually, or at regulated intervals.* There is no need of an assistant in the working of this club. The members subscribe and pay money but once. There is no division of this money among them; the head man takes it all for his own use when it is paid in, which is done at its first and only meeting. At this time he prepares a feast for its members. The money he then receives he agrees to refund to the subscribers of it at regular intervals, by uniform instalments, in the order decided on by the drawing of lots or by the throwing of dice, at the time of its being paid in. Each member must wait until his turn arrives for receiving back the money he subscribed.

The Dragon-headed Club.—This club is named "dragon-headed" because the first payments made by its members are much larger than subsequent payments, resembling, it is said, the *Chinese dragon*, in the circumstance that *its head is much larger than its body.* The number of shares, times of payment, etc., are arranged by the head man at the time he solicits the names of his friends as members.

Suppose the number of members is twenty, including the head man, and the first payment is 10,000 cash on the part of all but the head man, who advances nothing, but receives all that is paid in, the amount is 190,000 cash. In case the meetings are held quarterly, every three months after the first meeting the head man pays into the club 10,000 cash, and each one of the other members pays in 1000 cash, making, in all, 29,000 cash. It is decided by the throwing of dice to whom this shall be paid. In this manner, in five years from the commencement, the head man will have paid into the club 190,000 cash, the amount he received at its first meeting, and each of the other members will have paid in 29,000 cash, and have received back the same amount. The proportion between the first and succeeding payments agreed upon by the parties concerned, of course, will be the rule for any club.

The whole work abounds in these brief, telling incidents. From the extract made, the exceeding prolixity of the style will be perceived, yet with this defect, and it is a most serious one, we must give the writer credit for having succeeded in giving us a most original and entertaining work on a new and heretofore obscure topic.

HALF A MILLION OF MONEY. A Novel, by Amelia B. Edwards. Harper & Brother. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Nos. 715 and 717 Market street, Agents.

Of all the semi-sensational novelists of our day, Miss Edwards has won the least dubious reputation. Mrs. Wood is simply ridiculous in her portrayal of character, and although of deep interest to the lovers of the horrible, to the seekers after blood-stains, and the admirers of double-mated women, yet viewed in the light of discriminate criticism, can be only termed "ridiculous." Miss Braddon is a step higher, describing persons who, if one should live a few centuries, and be on intimate terms with half mankind, he could probably discover some of the traits of her heroines. But Miss Edwards is a really talented and absorbing writer. Her reputation was made from the moment that her *chef d'œuvre*, "Barbara's History," appeared, and it will not be diminished by "Half a Million of Money." The rapidity with which the ever working machines, called the brain of authoresses, can manufacture works, excites admiration. "Miss Carew," an inferior little offshoot of a random moment, was laid upon our table but three weeks since, and here we see another of nearly two hundred pages. That one is a serial concluded, does not lessen the wonder. The present work is founded on the ramifications of a law-suit, a will, testators without number, and all the delicious paraphernalia of a large inheritance. The tale is interesting from the commencement. The first chapter contains the will. Now what novel lover does not gloat and glory over a will? What visions of ingenuity and intricacy of plot and counterplot arise before his mind when a good sized will is faithfully transcribed on the pages of a well-printed novel! To commence with a dying testament is to advertise for the reader's interest, and Miss Edwards has secured an unlimited answer to her card of insertion. The style of all this authoress' works is similar, and we have previously commented upon it in full. It is pleasing, yet ofttimes too flowery. When we are told that after a series of exertions the parties all come out right in the end, all the villains are separated into two bands, one being transported and the other hung, that all the good things of life are given to the good, we say all that is necessary to secure a fair notice of "Half a Million of Money."

CORA BELMONT; OR, THE SINCERE LOVER. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chesnut street.

To those who have a chronic dislike for the sensational we would not recommend "Cora Belmont." While the interest of the work is undoubted, and the plot most delightfully absorbing, it is a fair sample of what can be appropriately termed a "sensational novel." It is full of incident, and verifies the motto that true love never runs smooth. In fact, in the present case, it terminates in a cascade. But we must not betray the secrets of the book. To those also who read all of Messrs. Petersons' novels, and there is a very large class who do, we recommend "Cora Belmont." It is neither above nor beneath the ordinary run of such works. Told without skill, yet maintaining its interest because of its plot. But to such as stand steadfast on the ground of real merit, pass "Cora Belmont" by. The publishers have issued much better works, and if they would maintain the claims of their uniform editions to literary excellence, they must in the future issue a far, far higher style of literature than the work before us.

A LIGHT AND A DARK CHRISTMAS. By Mrs. Henry Wood. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chesnut street.

A neat little volume of the latest and, we think, the best of Mrs. Wood's productions is laid before us. It is short, a great merit; and it is absorbing while it continues. As a Christmas story it has few superiors, and should be read by all who admire Mrs. Wood's style.

MOSAICS OF HUMAN LIFE. By Mrs. E. A. Thurston. J. B. Lippincott & Co.

From the title it might be construed that the typographically perfect work before us is an original production of Mrs. Thurston. It is, however, merely a compilation of all that other writers have done, said, or thought on the subject of betrothal, wedded life, babyhood, youth, single life, and old age. Under these subdivisions we have two generations of humanity traced out, and little extracts given to console either babyhood or old age. The design of the work is not very clear, but the selections are good. We see all our old favorites given an appropriate place, and the real worth contained in "Mosaics" is sufficient to counterbalance the vagueness of tendency and make it a desirable companion.

—We had occasion, a few days since, in speaking of the poems of a Mr. Gay H. Naramore, to utter certain strictures on his style and taste, what we said was spoken in good faith, and with no design to excite the ire of any one. Mr. Naramore has seen fit, however, to take sufficient of his time, undoubtedly precious, to send us his card, writing on the back of it:—

"To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph,
"With the 'superlative' compliments of
"G. H. NARAMORE."

At the risk of advertising the author, we quote in full his business card, as we are not favored with any other.

G. H. NARAMORE,
IMPORTER,
AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENT FOR
BUTTONS AND CLOTHIERS' TRIMMINGS,
103 CHAMBERS STREET, NEW YORK.

In that spirit of kindness that has prompted all we uttered on this work we will add a little advice. Abandon the Muse, and enter with all your heart into the sale of *buttons*. *Buttons* will pay; the Muses, as they are dressed by Mr. Naramore's fancy, never will. Therefore stand by *buttons*. But if the Groves of Parnassus must be entered, then devote the sweetness of your numbers to a congenial subject. Paraphrase the "Song of the *Shirt*," pen a "Rhyme on *Ribbons*," or astound us with an epic on *trimmings*. On such a subject the author would be at home, and would never be so merciless as to have an earthquake swallow up another lover while in her betrothed's embrace, and yet leave him safe. If they had only been *buttoned* together: then a much better termination of the tragedy would have been afforded.

—A rumor is current that the monotony of the Sunday edition of the *Press* is to be broken by the addition of a Billiard column, under the sole management of Mr. John Forney, Jr. We have cause to doubt the story, as Mr. Forney recognizes the necessity of the exclusive attention demanded by such an undertaking, and is understood to be unwilling to entirely abandon his connection with the news department. For to manage two departments would be unto him a mental impossibility.

Foreign Literature.

—A cheap edition of Sam Slick's "Season Ticket" has been published at two shillings.

—Mr. Martin Tupper has prepared a selection from his works, which is published by Messrs. Moxon & Co.

—Miss Eyre, the traveller in the south of France and over the Pyrenees, is sister of Governor Eyre.

—The author of "Lady Flavia" and "Lord Lynn's Wife" has in the press "Major Peter," a new novel.

—Miss Bennett's translation of "The Life and Letters of Beethoven, by Dr. Nöhl," is in the press. The author, under whose sanction and revision it appears, is to participate in the profits.

—Messrs. Macmillan & Co. are about to publish Mr. Baker's interesting narrative of his recent African explorations in the neighborhood of Lake Nyanza.

—Mr. Graves, of Pall Mall, is trying to obtain an act of Parliament with the view of assimilating the English law to that of France for the protection of the copyright in prints and engravings.

—A new literary "Year Book," on the plan of Vapereau, has been started by Professor Gosche, of Halle. It is divided into two principal parts—the first containing popular essays on questions touching European literature; the second, a systematic and critical survey of all the literary events of the year.

—St. Martin's Workhouse and Archbishop Tenison's Library and Schools have been purchased for the enlargement of the National Gallery, for the sum of £86,000. It would be desirable to remove the barracks at the same time, and then the whole space would be available for a grand national building.

—The first number of "The Net Cast in Many Waters," a new missionary magazine, edited by Miss Annie Mackenzie, has just made its appearance. It contains some interesting particulars respecting the Umlazi Mission, and of the Zululand, the language of which is called by the editor "beautiful untranslatable Zulu."

—In consequence of imperative orders from the Austrian Governor of Holstein, the long-established and world-renowned observatory at Altona will soon cease to exist. It is to be transferred to Kiel, and a commission has been appointed to superintend the removal of the observatory instruments and staff.

—A portrait, said to be that of Shakespeare by a contemporary painter, is now in the possession of Dr. Clay, of Manchester. The painting, which is twenty-four inches by twenty, has, it appears, been in the possession of one family for upwards of one hundred years. The face is thoughtful and slightly touched with melancholy, the eyes being remarkably expressive and pleasing.

—Messrs. Hurst Blackett announce for appearance in January, "A Noble Life," by the author of "John Halifax," in two volumes; the third and fourth volumes of the Hon. Grantley Berkeley's "Life and Recollections," completing the work; "The Life and Letters of Lady Arabella Stuart," including numerous original and unpublished documents, by Elizabeth Cooper, in two volumes; and "Falkner Lyle," a new novel, by Mr. Mark Lemon.

—The lovers of Alfred Tennyson's verse and Gustave Doré's art—and they are legion—will rejoice to hear that he has undertaken to illustrate the "Idylls of the King." Mr. Doré is not sufficiently acquainted with our language to read this poem in the original; and we may, therefore, apprehend that the translation which is being prepared for him may fail to impress the artist with all the beauties and subtle meanings of that fine work; but if the translator executes his task well, there can be no doubt that the clever French illustrator will find abundant matter to inspire his prolific and wonderful pencil.

—The Lancashire dialect is gradually obtaining a literature of its own. Messrs. Heywood & Son, of Manchester, issue two little brochures, "Uncle Owdem's Tales," and "Poems, Suitable for Recitation," by the author of "Uncle Owdem," both in the Lancashire dialect. From an ode to the New Year we give a specimen:—

"Mav o' on yo' wi good health bi blest
Mav o' on yo' live till yo're owd,
An' to th' day when yo're laid down to rest,
May yo' never know hunger nor cowd.
May plenty bi fund i' ovch whoam,
Whatever may come or may go;
An' may the new year 'at's just come
Turn eawt a good friend to yo' o'."

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

ABOVE SEVENTH STREET

At his old-established store,

IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER, AND DEALER IN

FANCY FURS

FOR

LADIES AND CHILDREN.

My assortment of Fancy Furs for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing every variety that will be worn during the coming season.

Remember the name and number.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET, above Seventh.

I have no partner or connection with any other store in this city. 10 2 4m5p

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 Chesnut Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 26 1yrp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

8 24 1y 706 CHESNUT STREET

PAPIER MACHE GOODS

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

TARTAN GOODS,

SCOTCH PLAID GOODS.

A fine assortment of Papier Mache Work Tables, Writing Desks, Inkstands, and Scotch Plaid Goods, just received per the steamer "St. George," too late for Christmas sales, suitable for Bridal Gifts, etc., will be sold low.

ISAAC TOWNSEND,

House Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,

No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

1 24 Below Tenth street.

GOFFERING MACHINES.

GOFFERING MACHINES.

A large assortment of Goffering Machines just received per steamer "St. George."

FOR SALE BY

ISAAC TOWNSEND,

House-Furnishing Store of the late JOHN A. MURPHEY,

No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

1 24 Below Tenth Street.

4491 BOXES LAYER RAISINS.

1869 half boxes Layer Raisins.
2850 quar. " " "
2910 " M. R. "
1161 half " " "
2267 quar. " " "
500 frails Seedless "
16,000 half boxes Valencia "
300 frails soft shell Almonds.
500 kegs Malaga Grapes.
1000 half boxes Figs.
491 boxes Lemons.
100 quarter casks Olive Oil.

Imported and now landing from the barque La Plata, and for sale by

N. HELLINGS & BRO.,

1 23 6t No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

WATCHES AND CORAL GOODS.

A large invoice of Ladies' and Gents' Watches of the best makers; and

FINE CORAL SETS,

To which the attention of those about purchasing is invited. Just received by

LEWIS LADOMUS,

DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,

12 20 No. 802 CHESNUT STREET.

RIGGS & BROTHER,

Chronometer,

Clock, and

Watchmakers,

No. 244 S. FRONT STREET,

Have constantly on hand a complete assortment of Clocks, etc., for Railroads, Banks, and Counting Rooms, which they offer at reasonable rates.

N. B. Particular attention paid to the repairing of fine Watches and Clocks. 1 5 1m*

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers,

No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,

11 11smthlyrp Below Fourth.

CHOICE HOLIDAY GOODS.

Large and handsome assortment of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE

CLOCKS, BRONZES, ETC.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

Successors to Thomas C. Garrett,

5 22 1yrp No. 712 CHESNUT STREET.

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN,

DEALER IN

DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,

Etc. Etc. Etc.

9 20 1y No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH STREET

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
Solid Silver-ware.

8 30 1y

MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCY OF

MATHEWS, POULSON & CO.,

ATTORNEYS,

No. 808 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia—Box 2831.

Claims for Bounty, Back Pay, Prize Money, and Pension Claims, promptly collected.

E. T. MATHEWS,
(Late of Treasury Department, at Washington, D. C.).
E. POULSON,
(Late U. S. Pension Agent).
A. TRUMP. 1 15 1m

HARNESS ORNAMENTS.

WILLIAM LITTLE, Jr.,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF

HARNESS ORNAMENTS,

No. 623 COMMERCE STREET (Third Story),

ENTRANCE ON WHEELER'S COURT.

ORNAMENTS, MONOGRAMS, LETTERS, CRESTS ROSETTES, ETC.,

Of any Special Design, made to order at the shortest notice, and at REASONABLE PRICES. 1 21uthslm*

MITCHELL & FLETCHER.

GROCERS AND TEA DEALERS,

No. 1204 CHESNUT ST.,

Have just received

NEW BETHLEHEM BUCKWHEAT.
DRIED PEACHES, DRIED CHERRIES,
NEW YORK PLUMS,
NEW PRESERVED GINGER 15 6m

PATENT WIRE WORK,

FOR RAILING, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.

IRON BEDSTEADS AND WIRE WORK,

In variety, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SON,

1 18 1m No. 11 N. SIXTH STREET

WILEY & BROTHER,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HAVANA CIGARS AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES,

N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

We offer the finest Havana Cigars at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. below the regular rates.

Also, the celebrated

"LONE JACK" SMOKING TOBACCO,

which is far superior to any yet brought before the public.

Motto of Lone Jack:—

"SEEK NO FURTHER, FOR NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND." 1 15 3m

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN R. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET

Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co.

$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1866.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen:—We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture, which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street, last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 907, which building was entirely destroyed. The Safe was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was *red hot* when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers, and some ten thousand dollars in money almost as perfect as when put in the Safe. Nothing is injured, if we except the leather bindings of the books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.

Truly yours,

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

Per J. H. COOK, Agent.

The above Safe can be seen at our store.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

1 1 No. 629 CHESNUT STREET.

SEVERE TEST OF MARVIN'S SAFE

At Charleston Fire, October 18, 1865.

"After removing my safe (one of Marvin & Co.'s Patent) from the ruins, where it had lain for FIFTY-THREE *hours exposed to intense heat*, I found my books in a perfect state of preservation. I express my delight and entire satisfaction with the result and heartily advise all to purchase Marvin & Co.'s safes.

(Signed) "W. H. CHAFEE."

A full assortment of the above SAFES, the only perfectly dry, as well as thoroughly fire-proof ones in the market, for sale by

MARVIN & CO.,

No. 721 CHESNUT STREET,

(Masonic Hall), Phila.,

No. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Dwelling House Safes, ornamental styles.

Safes of other makes taken in exchange. Send for descriptive circular. 1 20 1m

ANOTHER TEST OF HERRING'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

THE FIERY ORDEAL PASSED TRIUMPHANTLY!

The Herring Safe used in the office of our warehouses, destroyed by the disastrous fire of the night of the 8th instant, was subjected to as intense heat as probably any safe will ever be subjected in any fire—so intense that the brass knobs and mountings of the exterior of same were melted off, and the whole surface scaled and blistered as if it had been in a furnace, and yet when opened the contents—books and papers—were found to be entire and uninjured.

This Safe is now on exhibition in our warehouse on Seventh street, with the books and papers still remaining in it just as it was when taken from the ruins. Merchants, Bankers, and others interested in the protection of their books and papers are invited to call and examine it.

J. F. BAILTHOLOW,
Agent for Herring's Safes,
1 1 No. 558 SEVENTH St., Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL.

GREAT REDUCTION IN COFFEE, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

30 CENTS.—ROASTED RIO COFFEE, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

35 CENTS.—BEST ROASTED RIO COFFEE, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

40 CENTS—FINEST OLD JAVA, ROASTED, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

70 CENTS.—BLACK AND GREEN TEA SIFTINGS, in quantities not less than one pound, at WILSON'S.

GOOD DOLLAR TEA, BLACK AND GREEN, at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 1 2 1m

TEAS, &c.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

40 CTS. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 22

G. W. PITCHER,

FRAME

MANUFACTURER,

AND DEALER IN

Photograph Albums,

BOOKS, BIBLES, PRAYERS,

Magazines, Novels, and all the New Publications.

CARD, MEDIUM, AND IMPERIAL

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.

Pictures of all kinds Framed to order.

808 CHESTNUT ST. 808

BROWN & MAGEE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TRUNKS,
VALISES,
BAGS,
RETICULES,

And all styles of goods suitable for

Travellers and Excursionists.

A large stock of

MOROCCO TRAVELLING BAGS AND RETICULES,

FOR GENTS AND LADIES,

Of our own Manufacture, suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

11 25 No. 708 CHESNUT STREET.

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT,

Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,

No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 1y

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 510 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10 3

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

A SYSTEMATIC SWINDLER.—On Saturday afternoon a gentlemanly looking individual was arraigned upon the charge of having been engaged in a number of wholesale swindles. He would call upon wholesale dealers, represent himself as a member of a firm doing business in Richmond, Virginia, and buy a bill of goods, generally to the amount of several hundred dollars. He would pay for the goods with a draft exceeding the amount of the bill, and then would ask for the difference in cash between the bill of goods and the sums which the draft called for. Some of the dealers complied with his request for cash, but took the precaution to inquire in respect to the drafts before the goods were shipped. In all instances the drafts were discovered to be worthless. But the swindler did not confine his operations to the dealers in dry goods or clothing; he swindled confectioners and jewellers, and last, though not least, tried his hand at the makers of monuments, ordering two from different marble workers, for a deceased brother, who, he represented to one of them, had been killed in the Rebel service at Fredericksburg, and to the other that he had been cut down at Chancellorsville. The swindler, in order to excite sympathy, carried his arm in a sling at one time, and at another pretended to be lame in one of his legs. At the Continental he ran up a bill of over ninety-eight dollars. He gave the name of Robert Morris; but has gone by the name of B. M. Powell, of the firm of Pesiney & Powell, of Richmond. The firms he bought goods of were Stillson & Boyer, Bomberger & Co., William H. Yeaton & Co., and Lewis L. Guthman. The fellow was held for a further hearing to-morrow.

IMPOSING ORDINATION CEREMONY.—Yesterday morning St. Joseph's Church, Willing's alley, was crowded to excess on the occasion of the ordination of P. A. Jordan and P. F. O'Neill to the Priesthood. At 10½ o'clock a procession, consisting of cross bearers, acolytes, deacons, clergy, and Bishop Wood, accompanied by the Vicar-General and Chancellor of the Diocese, entered the sanctuary. The candidates for ordination followed. The celebration of the Mass then commenced, as follows:—Right Rev. James Frederick Wood, Bishop of Philadelphia, celebrant, aided by Very Rev. Dr. O'Hara, Assistant Priest; Deacons of Honor, Very Rev. P. A. Stanton, Com. Gen. O. S. A., and Rev. P. J. Blenkinsop, S. J.; Deacon and sub-Deacon of the Mass, Rev. James Keogh, D. D., and Rev. J. F. Shanahan, Superior of the Preparatory Seminary; Master of Ceremonies, Rev. A. J. McConomy. Among the priests within the sanctuary we noticed Very Rev. A. M. Paresce, Provincial of Maryland; Rev. F. J. Barbelin, Pastor of St. Joseph's; Rev. Messrs. N. A. O'Brien, P. Conway, Michael Hennessy, T. F. Hopkins, and J. Pendergrast. The choral part of the services was under the direction of Professor W. A. Newland, and the singing was very fine. Hadyn's "Third Mass" was given by the regular members of the choir. Stradella's "Prayer," which Miss Caddie McCaffrey sang at the Offertorium, was exquisitely rendered.

WHAT WE SPEND IN PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.—The following statement shows the gross receipts of the principal theatres in Philadelphia during 1865, as returned to the Collectors of the United States Internal Revenue. The tax paid is two per cent:—

	Chestnut.	Walnut	Arch.	Academy.	Minstrels.
January.	$11 997	$8 309	$17 982	$5 669	$4 560
February	12 169	.....	15 897	11 052	4 805
March...	23 708	4 500	19 334	4 332	5 496
April....	10 456	3,192	10 285	1 406	3 543
May.....	12 873	7,000	12,444	.....	4 940
June.....	8 701	.....	11 432	.....	.....
July.....	11 427	.....	9 725	.....	.....
August...	15,714	.....	924	.....	5 207
Sept....	21 938	20,909	11,965	.....	4 713
October..	14 463	14 817	16 457	.....	7,311
Nov.....	16,326	15 989	19 214	.....	6,784
Dec.....	16 292	19,683	13 206	*29,648	7,478
	$166,058	$94 390	$148,867	$65,119	$54 637

MISSIONARY MEETING.—Last evening, a missionary meeting was held at St. Stephen's P. E. Church by the Southeastern Missionary Convocation, which includes all the Episcopal churches south of Market and east of Broad street. The opening religious exercises were conducted by the Rev. Messrs. Graham and Fullerton. Interesting addresses were delivered by Rev. W. B. Erben, of the Seamen's Mission, Rev. C. L. Fisher, of the Mission Church of St. John the Evangelist, and Rev. Joseph R. Moore, of the Mission Church of the Crucifixion for colored people.

THE EPISCOPAL HOSPITAL.—This charity has now six wards occupied by patients. The number usually in them is about ninety. They are received subject to the rules of the institution, without regard to creed, color, or country. In addition to medical treatment, the patients enjoy the spiritual care of an efficient chaplain, and have the ministrations of a band of devoted Christian women, whose services have proved invaluable. The expenses of the institution during the past year were $27,000. The reliable income is $7000, and the difference is made up principally by contributions.

RUNAWAY.—A pair of horses attached to a sleigh ran away yesterday in a small street, east of Broad. The driver was in the back seat, and the animals, a splendid pair, turned into Parrish, and up to Broad. The moment this grand avenue was reached the horses went on a run with fearful speed. Numbers of persons, as is usual, urged them on by running before them and waving their hats. The driver held on and the nags kept on at their best speed, going north, until lost to view.

RESIDENCE ENTERED AND ROBBED.—Before daylight yesterday morning, the residence of W. H. Belsterling, No. 225 North Fifth street, was entered by burglars, who, it is supposed, effected an entrance by means of nippers used upon the key left in the door lock. After securing articles of clothing, jewelry, and a sum of money, the whole valued at $150, the thieves hurried away.

A NEW SKATING PARK.—On Saturday a large number of urchins amused themselves by skating upon the frozen snow in Franklin Square, at Sixth and Vine streets. Although the gates were closed, Young America devised the only mode of gaining an entrance, viz., by scaling the high iron railing which encircles that beautiful park.

REPETITION OF THE COTERIE CARNIVAL.—Messrs. Abel and Risley, the directors of the fancy dress ball given at the Academy of Music on Thursday last, return thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who were present upon the occasion, and announce their intention, at as early a period as possible, to give a repetition of the entertainment.

MADE A DESCENT.—The Fifth Ward police paid a visit to the house No. 618 Lombard street last evening, and arrested Mary Tyler on the charge of robbing a countryman of $117. Edward Curry was found in the house, with a formidable slung-shot upon his person. He was sent to prison to answer.

UNION SERVICE.—A Union service was held in the First Presbyterian Church, Southwark, last evening, by the congregation of the Sixth, Scot's, South, and Wharton Churches. The building was completely filled, and eloquent addresses were made by the pastors of the several churches.

FELL ON THE ICE.—John Lynch, aged twenty-eight, residing at No. 608 South Front street, fell on the pavement at Eighth and Lombard streets, last evening, and fractured his left shoulder-blade.

ROBBERY OF COFFEE.—The warehouse of Mr. Dallett, on Penn street, was entered on Saturday night by means of false keys and robbed of coffee to the amount of about $300.

—Mario is to receive during his engagement in Madrid thirty thousand francs a month, or about six thousand dollars.

THE IRON TRADE.

Lake Superior Shipments—English Statistics.

The shipments of iron ore from the several Lake Superior companies during the year 1865 were 178,700 gross tons, against 248,000 gross tons in 1864, being a decrease of 69,292 tons. The receipts over the Bay de Nocquet and Marquette railway for the year 1865 were 170,912 gross tons. The products of the New York and Iron Cliff mines were nearly all shipped by way of Escanaba, Green Bay.

The furnace product of pig iron was as follows:—

Furnaces.	*Gross tons pig iron.*
Morgan, for year ending December 1st.....	3,724
Northern, " " "	3 045
Bancroft, " " "	1 904
Collinsville, " " "	1 471
Greenwood, May 1st to December 1st.....	1,530
Total.....	11,674
Total product, 1864.....	12,951

THE IRON TRADE IN ENGLAND.

An English journal gives the following summary of the official statistics of the British iron trade during the past year:—

"The great advance in the value of iron in 1865 forms an important feature in our commercial history. Production has increased, the demand for home use and export has been somewhat active, and even a seven per cent. bank rate has not prevented Scotch pig iron from advancing to 65s. per ton. The production of iron in Scotland last year was 1,135,000 tons, being an increase of 4000 tons as compared with 1864. The particulars are as follows:—

Production,.....	tons	1 135,000
Carron make.....	"	29,000
Stock, December 31, 1864.....	"	760,000
		1,924,000
Shipments, Foreign.....	tons 360 184	
Coastwise.....	" 311 057	
Forwarded per railway..	" 61.259	
Consumed in local foundries	" 310 000	
" in works.....	" 221 500	
	tons	1,264 039

"The stock on hand is now 660,000 tons, or about 100,000 tons less than it was at the close of 1864. This great decrease indicates much healthiness in the trade, and in a measure accounts for the rise in prices during the past year. In England the transactions in metals generally have been extensive. The quotations have, consequently, steadily improved, although the importations from abroad have been on a liberal scale. Returns for the United Kingdom give the annexed arrivals during the first eleven months, as compared with 1863 and 1864:—

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Copper ore.....	71,058	57,736	67,248
" regulus, tons.	19 218	23,157	32 422
" unwr't, cwts	211 080	423 280	355 160
Iron in bars, tons.....	42 225	43,963	42,200
Steel, tons.....	2,887	6,835	4 966
Lead, tons.....	23 538	26,781	27,230
Spelter, tons.....	27,735	27,416	24 825
Iron, cwts.....	42,405	83 313	84 973

"The aggregate supplies of metal received in 1865 were about equal to 1864; so that, with an improved demand, those now on hand are very moderate for the time of year.

"The extent of the demand for metals for export purposes is shown in the annexed comparison:—

	1863.	1864.	1865.
Iron, pig, tons.....	447,421	439 023	491,903
" bar, etc, tons.....	301 100	261,441	231 924
" railroad, tons.....	424.057	377 322	400 277
" wire tons.....	18,264	16 838	21,398
" castings, tons.....	76,386	62,618	81,377
" hoops etc, tons...	127 191	114 925	105,817
" wrought, tons.....	101 614	99,513	116,255
" old, tons.....	2,167	566	2 189
Steel tons.....	26.197	24,852	20 868

"The figures represent the following amounts:

1863..... £15 5.218 1865..... £,479,958
1864..... 1 403 001

"Russia was a very large customer for iron last year. Of railway parcels she took 39,421; of castings, 11,897; of hoops, 5240; and of wrought, 7757 tons. Belgian competition does not, therefore, appear to have extended itself to Russia. Upwards of 25,000 tons of wrought iron were forwarded to India last year. To the same quarter nearly 100,000 tons of railway iron were shipped. The gradual extension of the railway system in India and Russia, and the trifling quantities produced in the latter country, must long continue to have an important bearing upon the trade in the United Kingdom. Some of the shippers of pig iron may hesitate to operate largely at present prices; but it is well known that the quotations in most of the markets of the world are above our own, and that, even now, large profits are realized without difficulty."

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6¾ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at the
"PROGRAMME OFFICE,
No. 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock, every evening. 1 1 tf

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
E. L. TILTON, F. MORDAUNT W. H. WALLIS, JOHN L. CARNCROSS—Stage Managers.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL TO FRANK BROWER, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, January 31, 1866.
CORRESPONDENCE.
PHILADELPHIA, January 12, 1866.

FRANK BROWER, Esq.—Dear Sir:—The undersigned, on behalf of a large number of your friends and fellow-citizens, desire your acceptance of a complimentary testimonial, signifying in some degree the esteem in which you are held by those who have long recognized in you the estimable citizen and the true artiste. We are requested also to ask that you designate at what time and place this protested expression may be carried into effect.

We remain very truly, your friends,

Lawlor, Everett & Hincken,	Frederick W. Grayson,
William Meeser,	Charles E. Warburton,
F. L. Fetherston,	Charles H. Graffen,
E. W. C. Greene,	George L. Jacoby,
Charles C. Wilson,	Hon. John W. Forney,
Robert C. Smith,	Grover & Sinn,
John Toy,	Joseph D. Murphy,
John L. Carncross,	John C. Risley,
Hon. Wm. V. McGrath,	Colonel George G. Thomas,
Colonel John H. Taggart,	Thomas J. Barger,
David M. Lyle,	L. E. Cambios,
Hugh Ranken,	Charles W. Brooke,
J. E. Salter,	Henry J. McIntyre,
John Thornley,	Joseph J. Redner,
Joseph S. Allen,	Richard Penisan,
William H. Bessonet,	James Freeborn,
William H. Barnes,	Samuel Daniels,
General Wm F. Small,	General Peter Lyle,
James M. Leddy,	Horn & Holl,
Samuel Miller,	H. W. Kanaga,
George Campbell,	John Dolman,
John J. Gallusha,	James W. Bancker,
George H. Moore,	George H. Vandyke,
James Reilly,	Joseph Davis,
William Heaton, Jr.,	Dr. David Worrell,
O. A. Daly,	Joseph G. Fowler,
James C. McClees,	W. L. Germon,
Henry C. Meeser,	W. H. Glenn,
C. C. McLaughlin,	H. M. Dorland,
Henry B. Bobb,	Theodore G. Vandyke,
H. S. Gatzmer,	Frank S. Johnson,
Richard W. Shannon,	Reuben J. Delaney,
William J. Jones,	John Elkinton,
Wm. A. Delaney,	John Menteith,
Wm J. Pollock,	Samuel McAuley,
William King,	George S. Jones,
James Blaylock,	Edward Irvin,

And others.

PHILADELPHIA January 22 1866.

To Messrs. Lawlor, Everett & Hincken, E. W. C. Greene, Frederick W. Grayson, F. L. Fetherston, Charles C. Wilson, William Meeser, Robert C. Smith, Charles H. Graffen, William H Bessonet, Esqs.; Hon. William V. McGrath, General William F. Small, General Peter Lyle Colonel John H Taggart Charles E. Warburton, Richard W. Shannon George H. Moore, L. E. Cambios, David M. Lyle, John C. Risley, Frank S. Johnson, Charles W. Brooke, and others.

Gentlemen:—Your letter of the 12th instant tendering me a Complimentary Benefit, has been received, and I cannot express to you the fraternal emotions a perusal of its contents created. In a long career, it has ever been my aim to merit the approval of the public, and the token that my efforts have been appreciated by so many of my friends in this city, cannot but be gratifying to me, and stimulate me to greater efforts in the future.

Thanking you for the kind expressions conveyed in your letter, I accept your generous offer, and would name WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 31st instant, and the New Chesnut Street Theatre as the time and place where it won d give me pleasure to meet my friends and patrons. I remain, very truly, your friend,

1 25 4t FRANK BROWER.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—GRAND NATIONAL CIRCUS.—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF W. F. WALLETT,
The Queen's Jester, Shakespearian Fool, and Citizen Clown, who will perform
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
Also, the brilliant Artist,
MADLLE ZANFRETTA,
Last week of THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Comic Pantomime THE FRENCH SCHOOLMASTER.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
SECOND WEEK OF THE REVIVAL OF
THE GREAT IRISH DRAMA,
ARRAH-NA-POGUE,
ARRAH-NA-POGUE,
ARRAH-NA-POGUE,
Which has been received with the most ENTHUSIASTIC APPROVAL
AND
UNQUALIFIED DELIGHT
by the thousands who have witnessed it.
It will be repeated THIS EVENING.
Mr. T. F. GLENNEY, his first appearance in this city, as SHAUN THE POST.
Miss JOSIE ORTON as ARRAH MEELISH.
Messrs. F. Mordaunt, G. H. Clarke, Walter Lennox, B. Young, J. F. Ward, Miss Lizzie Cooper, and Mrs. Mordaunt will also appear.
The performance will conclude with the new London Farce,
MY WIFE'S MAID,
with Mr. Walter Lennox, Mr. J. T. Ward, and Miss Annie Ward in the cast.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, January 31,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, January 31,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, January 31,
(By special request)
ARRAH-NA-POGUE MATINEE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, February 3.
EIGHTY-SIXTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
EIGHTY-SIXTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
(First time this Season.)
Admission to Matinees, 30 cts, to all parts of the House. Children, 25 cents.
Doors open at 1 15. Performance to begin at 2 15.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
SECOND WEEK OF MR. J. S. CLARKE.
JOHN S. CLARKE
IN GREAT COMIC CHARACTERS,
SPLENDID COMEDY,
ROMANTIC DRAMA.
Immense success of the brilliant comedy of the RIVALS, received on the occasion of Mr. CLARKE'S Benefit with genuine and loud applause, will be repeated THIS (Monday) EVENING.
Performance to commence with the brilliant Comedy of THE RIVALS.
Bob Acres.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE
To conclude with the Comic Drama from the Works of Dickens, called
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY,
Illustrating Incidents in the Lives of Nicholas and the Orphan Boy Smike.
Newman Noggs.....Mr. J. S. CLARKE

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7¾ o'clock.
LAST WEEK OF MISS HOSMER.
MONDAY EVENING, January 29,
Richard Shiel's great Tragedy of
EVADNE,
EVADNE,
OR THE STATUE.
Evadne.....Miss JEAN HOSMER
Colonna.....McKee Rankin
Ludovico.....E. L. Tilton
After which Roberts' great farce of
AN AMPLE APOLOGY.
Snoozington Spocher.....Stuart Robson
Crashington Clasher.....Owen Marlowe
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MISS HOSMER.
ONLY PERFORMANCE OF "ION."
MONDAY, February 5, EMMA WALLER.
Seats secured six days in advance.

THE GRAND BILLIARD TOURNAMENT
OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA BILLIARD CONGRESS
WILL BE HELD AT
CONCERT HALL,
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, 31st instant,
AND ENDING MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5.
Exhibition—Afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Evening at 7½ o'clock.
The following members will contend for the Prize:—
R. T. RYALL, E. J. PLUNKETT,
JAMES PALMER, JOHN B. BRUCE,
HENRY A. HEWES, CHARLES A. STINSMAN.
The Committee with great pleasure announce that M. Phelan, P. Carme, D. Kavanagh, J. McDevitt, W. Goldwalt, Cyville Dion, Joseph Dion, E. H. Nelms, and many other celebrities will positively take part in these Elegant Exhibitions.
Single Tickets, 50 cents. Season Tickets, admitting one gentleman and ladies, $3 00. To be had at the Billiard Saloons and Continental Hotel. 1 27 4t

THE THIRD ANNUAL HOP
OF
LA COTERIE BLANCHE
WILL TAKE PLACE
AT
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
February 7, 1866.
The Secretary, WILLIAM H. BELLOWS, will be at No. 630 CHESNUT Street, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., where those desiring to subscribe can do so—subject to the approval of the Association.
Persons having tickets, and wishing transfers made, must notify the Secretary, so that action can be taken thereon previous to February 3. 1 27 10t

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—CORNER OF TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
SECOND WEEK. IMMENSE SUCCESS.
PEAK FAMILY
SWISS
BELL RINGERS.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
AND
SATURDAY AFTERNOON
GRAND MATINEE.
Admission, 35 cents. Secured Seats, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. No half price to secured seats.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. To commence at 7¾.
Matinee admittance, 35 cents. Children, 15 cents.
Matinee—Doors open at 2 o'clock. Commence at 3.
1 29 6t C. C. CHASE, Business Agent.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition 1 1

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3¾ o'clock. Engagements may be addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 3m

ITALIAN MACCARONI
AND VERMICELLI,
FRESH IMPORTED,
For sale by
JAMES R. WEBB,
1 13 1m WALNUT AND EIGHTH STREETS.

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS ETC.,
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES
9 22 4p COR. ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book-cases, Mattresses, Lounges, Etc. Etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
1 15 3m* N. E. Cor. SECOND AND RACE STS.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,
GRAVE-STONES, Etc.
Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES.
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.
HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 24 wfm No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE QUARTERMASTER'S STORES AND GOVERNMENT HORSES.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., January 23, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Captain A. M. Cummings, A. Q. M., at the Canton Warehouse, Fell's Point, Baltimore, Md., on FRIDAY, February 2, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of Unserviceable Quartermasters' Stores, consisting of—

Adzes,	Paulins,
Anchors,	Pillows,
Andirons,	Planes,
Augers,	Pokers,
Axes, Broad,	Presses, Letter,
Balls and Chains,	Punches,
Barrels,	Rakes,
Bars, Grate,	Roofing, Felt,
Bedsteads,	Saddles,
Benches,	Saddlers' Tools,
Bevels,	Screws, Bench,
Bits, Bridle,	Screw-drivers,
Blacksmiths' Tools,	Spades and Handles,
Blankets,	Squares,
Blocks, Tackle,	Tables,
Boilers, assorted,	Wheelbarrows,
Brace and Bits,	Window Blinds,
Bridles Riding,	Wood Horses,
Brushes, Horse,	Zinc, etc. etc.
Caps, assorted,	Kettles, Tea,
Carpenters' Tools,	Ladders,
Casks, Water,	Lamps,
Candlesticks,	Lanterns,
Collars, Horse,	Levels, Spirit,
Cups, Tin,	Mallets,
Curry Combs,	Mattresses,
Decks, Office and Field,	Mortars and Pestles,
Dividers,	Cars,
Fenders,	Pans, assorted,
Files,	Picks,
Forges,	Pins, Picket,
Forks, Stable,	Plates,
Furnace,	Pots, Coffee,
Gauges,	Pumps, assorted,
Girths,	Quilts,
Grates,	Rasps,
Grindstones,	Rope,
Halyards,	Saddle Bags,
Handcuffs,	Saws, assorted,
Harness, amb. and wag.,	Scythes,
Hatchets,	Shovels,
Hay Press,	Spittoons,
Hoisting Apparatus,	Stoves and Pipe,
Hods, Coal,	Wagon Covers,
Hose,	Whips,
Iron,	Wire,
Nails, H. S.,	Wrenches.
Ovens.	

And on SATURDAY, February 3 1866 at Camp Newport, Baltimore, Md., 60 (more or less) Good Serviceable Horses,

Ambulances,	Drays,
Halters,	Harness.
Wagons army & spring,	

Particular attention is invited to the superior quality of these Horses, Ambulances, and Wagons, which are much better than any heretofore offered for sale.
The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
G. W. BRADLEY,
1 26 6t Col. and Chief Q. M. Mid. Mil. Dept

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT.
WASHINGTON CITY, Jan 10, 1866.
Sale of about one thousand (1000) tons of Navy SHOT and SHELL, at the Forts near the entrance to Cape Fear River, North Carolina.
Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of February, 1866, there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, without reserve, and in lots to suit purchasers, about one thousand (1000) tons, more or less, of SHOT and SHELL thrown into the Forts at the entrance of Cape Fear River, N. C., by the Navy during their bombardment.
Terms cash in Government funds, one-half the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser on the estimated weights immediately upon the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder on the actual weights upon delivery and removal, which must take place within ten days after the sale, otherwise the projectiles will revert to the Government.
H. A. WISE
1 27 16t Chief of Bureau.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE NAVY TOOLS AT THE NAVY YARD, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, January 26, 1866
There will be sold to the highest bidder at Public Auction, at noon of the 8th day of FEBRUARY, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., *by sample*, five hundred and three thousand (503,000) pounds of NAVY POWDERS.
Term cash, in Government funds, one-half to be deposited at the end of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the powders must be removed from the magazine at Ellis Island, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
1 29 9t H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 1y

BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!
IMPORTANT TO BUYERS.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, ETC.,
Which have been slightly damaged by removal during the night of the fire, will be closed out at astonishing low prices.
LINFORD LUKENS,
N. W. CORNER SIXTH AND CHESNUT STS.
Also, an entirely new stock of Fine Dress Shirts, Cashmere Scarfs, Neckties, Gloves, Mufflers, Etc Etc., which are offered at the usual low rates.
Now's the time to secure Bargains. 1 23 8t

CHEAP—ONLY TEN CENTS FOR
ONE OF J. B. CAPEWELL & CO.'S
CELEBRATED WIND-GUARD AND AIR-HEATERS
FOR COAL OIL LAMPS,
Patented October 25, 1865.
CAPEWELL & CO.'S Wind Guard and Air-Heater for Oil Lamps.
Use the Patent Wind-Guard and Air-Heater for Oil Lamps.
TEN CENTS ONLY FOR CAPEWELL & CO.'S PATENT Wind-Guard and Air Heater for Oil Lamps.
If you want to save oil use the Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater, for Oil Lamps.
Great saving in Glass Chimneys. Use CAPEWELL & CO.'S Patent Wind Guard and Air-Heater, as it keeps them from breaking.
CAPEWELL & CO.'S Patent Wind-Guard and Air-Heater saves one-third more oil than any other lamp. Try one—they cost but ten cents.
Great inducements offered to agents.
Sold wholesale only by
J. B. CAPEWELL & CO.,
Flint Glass Manufacturers, Westville, N. J.
Office, northwest corner of SECOND and RACE Streets, Philadelphia.

CAPEWELL'S PATENT WIND-GUARD AND AIR HEATER FOR COAL OIL LAMPS
Sent to any part of the United States, post paid, on the receipt of twenty five cents. They use one-third less oil than any other Lamp now in use. They prevent the glass from breaking or the lamp from smoking.
J. B. CAPEWELL & CO., Patentees,
1 22 1m No. 263 RACE Street, Philad'a,

ORLEANS HOUSE,
No. 531 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
J. STEPPACHER,
PROPRIETOR,
Conducted on the European plan. 11 25 3m

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.
Will be sold at
PUBLIC AUCTION.
AT
INDIANAPOLIS ARSENAL,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,
ON FEBRUARY 20, 1866.
at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:—
974 Carbines, various kinds.
36,000 Muskets and Rifles, new and old United States and foreign, of various calibres.
203 Starr's Army Revolvers, serviceable.
276 Savage's Navy Revolvers, new, and others, with a large lot of spare parts, for the repair of small arms of various patterns.
430 Cavalry Sabre Belts, worn.
724 Cavalry Saddles, worn.
1,090 Cavalry Bridles, worn.
288 Belt Holsters, for Pistols, worn.
200 Cartridge Boxes, for Pistols, worn.
1,158 Cartridge Boxes, for Carbines, worn.
300 Slings, for Carbines, worn.
158 sets of Artillery Harness, worn.
47,000 sets of Infantry accoutrements, worn.
Also a large lot of appendages for the various kinds of Muskets and Rifles.
Samples to be seen at the
INDIANAPOLIS ARSENAL,
and at the
UNITED STATES ORDNANCE AGENCY,
No. 45 WORTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
TERMS OF SALE—CASH.
JAMES M. WHITTEMORE,
1 8t2 20 Capt. and Brt. Maj. Ord., Commanding.

EXTENSIVE SALES OF GOVERNMENT ROLLING STOCK.
MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MILITARY RAILROAD, NASHVILLE, Tennessee, January 9, 1866.
Will be sold at Public Auction, at Memphis, Tennessee, WEDNESDAY, February 7, 1866 the following described Rolling Stock, viz:—
Four (4) Locomotive Engines, five feet gauge—three old and dismantled, one repairable.
Sixteen (16) Box and nine (9) Flat Cars (more or less), five feet gauge,
Same time and place—
One (1) Locomotive Engine, five feet gauge, lying in the ditch on the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad, twelve miles north of Grand Junction.
AT NASHVILLE, TENN., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14 1866, will be sold the following described Rolling stock, all of five feet gauge, and in good running order, viz.:—
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Lyman & Souther, builders.
Eighteen (18) Locomotive Engines, R. Norris & Sons, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Rodgers' L. and M. Works, builders.
One (1) Locomotive Engine, Swinbourn & Smith, builders
One (1) Locomotive Tender
Two Hundred (200) Flat and Box Cars, more or less,
Same time and place:—
Five (5) Locomotive Engines, unserviceable
Boilers and Running Gears for Two (2) Dummy Engines, unserviceable.
Five (5) Spans (150 feet each) McCallum's Truss Bridge.
Two (2) Spans Bridge (50 feet each).
One Hundred and Thirty-three (133) perch of first and second-class Cut Stone, comprising foundation of Round House.
Will also be sold on above-mentioned dates at MEMPHIS and NASHVILLE, the balance of MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY remaining undisposed of at that time.
Sales will commence at each place at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue until all the property is disposed of.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash, in Government funds; or when purchased by railroad companies, on credit (if desired) of not exceeding two years, payable in monthly instalments with interest at the rate of 7-30 per cent. per annum, secured by bond satisfactory to the Government for double the amount of the property purchased.
Full descriptions of the Engines can be obtained on application to Captain S. R. HAMILL, A. Q. M. Nashville, Tennessee.
F. J. CRILLY,
1 15 25t Brevet Major and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 24, 1866
Will be sold at Public Auction, under the direction of Brevet Colonel C. H. Tompkins, Q. M., at LINCOLN DEPOT, Washington, D. C., on THURSDAY, February 8, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, consisting of—

Chairs,	285 Saddles,
Desks,	Whips,
Tables,	Portable Forges.
24 four horse Wagons,	Chisels,
68 two-horse Wagons,	Planes,
35 Carts,	Hammers,
2 Hearses,	Axes,
4 Spring Wagons,	Vises,
3 Ambulances,	Hose Carriages,
Wagon Bodies,	Hoes,
Wagon Wheels,	Shovels,
Chains,	Spades,
Blankets,	Kettles,
Bridles,	Mattocks,
Gum Buckets,	Bake Ovens,
Horse Collars,	Brooms,
Wagon Covers,	Tubs,
Horse Covers,	927 lbs. Castings.
932 sets Mule Harness,	12 476 lbs Scrap Iron,
83 sets Horse Harness,	3620 lbs Cast Iron,
207 sets Ambulance Harness,	22 697 lbs Shoe Iron,
	762 lbs Rope, etc.

The sale will be continued from day to day until the whole is sold.
The stores must be removed within five days from date of sale.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
1 25 11t Depot of Washington

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, January 18, 1866
Sale of serviceable and unserviceable NAVY POWDERS,
at the United States Navy Yard, Norfolk, Virginia.
There will be sold to the highest bidders, at public auction, at noon on the 15th day of March 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, *by sample*, five hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and three (534 403) pounds of Navy Powders, as follows:—

502,360	pounds,	serviceable.
7,877	"	condemned.
19,518	"	damaged.
4,648	"	compressed.
534,403		

As only about two hundred and seventy-two thousand three hundred and fifty-five (272 355) pounds of these powders are in barrels, purchasers must provide barrels into which the remainder of the powders may be emptied from the tanks, for which a period of thirty (30) days will be allowed. The powder in barrels, however, must be removed

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1866.

Union State Convention.

A State Convention will be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in Harrisburg, Pa., on Wednesday, the seventh day of March, A. D. 1866, at twelve o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, to be supported by the friends of the Union.

The ordeal of war has tried the strength of our Government. Its fire has purified the nation. The defense of the nation's life has demonstrated who were its friends. The principles vindicated in the field must be preserved in the councils of the nation. The arch enemy of freedom must be struck once more. All the friends of our Government, and all who were loyal to the cause of the Union in our late struggle, are earnestly requested to unite in sending delegates to represent them in said Convention.

By order of the Union State Central Committee.

JOHN CESSNA, Chairman.

Attest:

GEORGE W. HAMERSLEY, A. W. BENEDICT, } Secretaries.

The Conversation between Mr. Johnson and a "Distinguished Senator."

THE Associated Press displayed its usual energy this morning in telegraphing the substance of a conversation between a distinguished Senator and the President, which, however, appeared in the Cincinnati *Gazette* nearly a week since. The subject-matter of the despatch is, however, of deep political interest, as any one familiar with the utterances of Mr. JOHNSON cannot fail to perceive in the article ample proofs of its authenticity. The story which has been industriously circulated, that it is the intention of his Excellency to veto the negro suffrage bill should it pass both Houses, receives a confirmation in the reported conversation.

"The President expressed the opinion that the agitation of the negro franchise question in the District of Columbia at this time was the mere entering wedge to the agitation of the question throughout the States, and was ill-timed, uncalled for, and calculated to do great harm."

Whether the President or Congress is right is not a matter for us to debate. The legality of any action of the National Legislature relative to the status of the inhabitants of the District, cannot be denied. The question is merely whether such an action would be expedient, and in all questions of expediency each is entitled to his own opinion. The issue opened, should such a bill become a law, is a wide and dangerous one. Whether it is right to enter upon that field will be settled by those in whom we repose perfect confidence, and who, from their official position, can get a clearer view of the bearings of the subject than can be acquired by a private citizen.

While, however, it seems almost certain that the suffrage bill will not receive the Executive sanction, the substance of the conversation would lead us to imagine that the amendment reported by the Reconstruction Committee will be assented to by Mr. JOHNSON. For although "he did not deem any amendment to the Constitution at all necessary at the present time," yet should such an amendment be desired by the House, he thought that "there was none better than a simple proposition, embraced in a few lines making in each State the number of qualified voters the basis of representation, and the value of property the basis of direct taxation." The argument he used was a powerful one. He says:—

"The qualified voters were, for the most part, men who were subject to draft and enlistment when it was necessary to repel invasion, suppress rebellion, and quell domestic violence and insurrection. They risk their lives, shed their blood, and peril their all to uphold the Government, and give protection, security, and value to property. It seemed but just that property should compensate for the benefits thus conferred by defraying the expenses incident to its protection and enjoyment."

We have thus before us the opinions of his Excellency on the two most vital questions of the hour—one in opposition to a great step in the political advancement, whether for good or ill, we do not say, of a race heretofore oppressed; the other in favor of the equalization of suffrage influence between all the sections of the country. Yet the opinions are so unofficially expressed as not to be binding upon Mr. JOHNSON should further developments compel him to change his views in relation to their propriety. Those who have been prophesying a division of the Union party, and a difference between the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government on the question of representation, are doomed to disappointment. There will be no division, for all, conscientiously working to accomplish the common good, will yield all personal differences to promote the advancement of our national cause.

The "London Times" in Trouble.

THE English escutcheon bears upon it an apparently bellicose lion, and we imagine that the London *Times* should have placed upon its coat-of-arms the effigy of a growling bear. Nothing American satisfies the "Thunderer." During the progress of the war it continually assured the readers of its sheet that the establishment of a Southern Confederacy was altogether inevitable, and when the scene closed, it turned upon its *protege* and abused it roundly for proving its vaticinations false. The last subject that has excited its wrath is the possibility of the United States securing too much credit in Europe, and thus be placed in a condition to repudiate its foreign debt. The great organ is evidently amazed that a young nation should have paid all the expenses of a war such as never entered the brain of John Bull to conceive, and yet came out of it in a state of comparative prosperity. It has not as yet appreciated the fact that all our citizens are part and parcel of the Government, and are personally interested in its support. It forgets that we have no privileged class charged with the duty of attending to our public affairs, and that it is not impossible that the hod-carrier of to-day may be the chief executive of to-morrow. For instance, our President now in office is not only sound on the goose, but from early experience is familiar with the use of that implement. That he was an excellent tailor does not seem to have unfitted him for the discharge of the reponsible duties of the chief magistracy.

The American people are a unit as far as public affairs are concerned. The indebtedness of the nation is in common. The credit of each one is involved, and every citizen owes his *pro rata* share of our governmental liabilities. As a general rule, we pay our honest debts about as promptly as any other nation upon the face of the globe. We have sufficient internal resources not only to pay all we owe, but to take a lien upon the British Empire, though the sun never sets upon its domain, and its morning drum-beat is heard around the world. For years past, our staples have kept the spindles of England in motion, and it will not be very long before the same state of circumstances will again exist. The keels and bottoms of thousands of their merchant marine are of American growth and Yankee construction. Our inexhaustible mines have furnished them with tons of gold and silver, used at times to fit out and appoint blockade-runners and privateers. We owe nothing to England except a recollection of wrong, and we hope the time is coming when we will be able to liquidate the bill.

The *Times* need not grow over-anxious about our ability to pay for everything that we buy. We are already in the van of nations, and the temporary clouds and darkness that have surrounded us have vanished in the light of a glorious day. What we owe is to our own people, and they do not betray any particular distrust of the securities. If the brilliant editor of the *Times* should happen to step into the banking establishment of JAY COOKE & Co., and observe the men, women, and children who are investing their money in the bonds of the United States, he would obtain a new insight into the feeling which our people have in regard to the credit of the nation. The utmost farthing now in the country would be pledged rather than see our reputation suffer for a single moment.

THE LEGAL COVERING to a piece of gigantic swindling was removed by Mr. SAMUEL G. KING, on Thursday. On it we briefly commented yesterday, but the size of the attempt demands that it be laid before the public as an instance of cool indifference to justice, and the ease with which the people's money may be appropriated to other than proper uses. It would seem that certain unoccupied territory in the neighborhood of Lemon Hill and the ash-fields of Fairmount was taken by the city for public purposes. The land, at the time of taking by the authorities, was lying idle, covered with the refuse of the neighborhood, and totally unproductive. If there was any portion not in this condition it was an exception to the rule. It would not pay its taxes, and no one was proud or desirous of being its owner. Such was its condition before a turn of the wheel of fortune made it valuable. The result is, that a change has come over the spirit of their dreams, and a large number of our well-known citizens suddenly appear as owners. How long have the title-deeds for the lands been in their possession? Was the right of ownership secured by these gentlemen before or after the intention of the city was expressed? On the Assessors' books, where the rate of taxation is determined, the property was declared to be worth $50,000. Such was the declared value as announced by the owners themselves. Instead of taking their assessment as the rate of payment, a jury of intelligent citizens must be selected, with a view to getting a more *just* valuation. These twelve peers reported that the barren wastes were worth nearly half a million of dollars, or ten times as much as their owners paid taxes on. How much did this disinterested jury receive in hard cash from the interested parties for this extortionate valuation? Let us know it ten per cent. on the advance would be deemed a fair payment? Any statistics relative to the purchase of jurors will be of interest. Whatever may have been the cause, the consequence is a swindle of the treasury out of an immense sum of money, provided the arraugement be adopted. It is emphatically the duty of Councils to checkmate this little game, and protect the people. And it is equally the duty of the city authorities to see that these property owners are prosecuted for paying taxes on but fifty thousand dollars, when by their own acknowledgment their possessions are worth ten times th's sum. What horrible convulsions the land has been subjected to in order that it might be damaged to ten times its worth, is unknown; but as it is more than probable that the value of all property in the neighborhood will be increased by such an action, and as it is not unlikely that the owners of the damaged land are owners of the real estate near by, we think that it would not be unjust to pay them nothing more than the assessed fifty thousand dollars. The success which has thus far attended the swindle is another argument in favor of the immaculate purity of juries, and the unceasing vigilance with which the city interests are protected. But for the energy of SAMUEL G. KING, Esq., who has our thanks, the municipality would have been cheated out of half a million of dollars. As it is, however, we hope and believe that the game is blocked by the publicity given to the transaction.

JOHN CESSNA AND THE GUBERNATORIAL NOMINATION.—In the *Age* of this morning is published a letter from JOHN CESSNA, Chairman of the Union State Central Committee, which is intended by its editorial comments to imply that it has been recently written for the purpose of denying his attempt to secure the nomination for Governor. We do not know what may be Mr. CESSNA'S designs, whether it be true or false that he is intriguing to secure a nomination; but whatever may be his intention, it is certain that the letter published by our Democratic contemporary throws no light on the question. It bears upon its face internal evidence of its being written years ago. We should have thought that even the party malignity of the editor of that journal must have failed to hide from him its transparent falsity. He says, editorially:—

"Certain malicious persons have set on foot a tale to the effect that the Hon. JOHN CESSNA had not only gone over to the Abolitionists, but was actually intriguing for the Republican nomination for Governor. It becomes not only a pleasure but an imperative duty that we should contradict this statement, to which we have given publication, and which we have Mr. CESSNA'S own authority for pronouncing 'false from the ground up.' We publish Mr. CESSNA'S explicit and satisfactory letter in full:—

"'Dear Sir:—I hear that there are many reports about me in Southampton township. Some of them are as follows:—

"'1. That I have turned my coat.

"'2. That I am a Republican

"'3 That I am an abolitionist.

"'4. That I want to set the negroes free, etc., and perhaps several others.

"'Now, I fully authorize you to say for me that there is not one word or truth in any of these charges. They are all false from the ground up. They are made up by my enemies for the purpose of injuring my election. I hope the people of Southampton township have known me too long to suppose that I will deceive them or lie to them

"'I defy the worst enemy I have to point to any act I ever did, or any vote I ever gave in the Legislature, or anywhere else, that was not strictly Democratic. Yours, in haste, JOHN CESSNA.'"

No man in his sober senses would to-day write such a letter as Mr. CESSNA'S, stating that he was opposed to freeing the blacks. Nor would Mr. CESSNA declare that he "defies his worst enemy to point to any act I ever did that was not strictly Democratic." It is evident that he penned the letter three (3) if not four (4) years ago, and to republish it now, without date, with the comments of the *Age*, is either an act of unpardonable stupidity or a gratification of a disgraceful malignity at the expense of the truth.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

Capital and Labor.

These are man and wife: their combination is necessary to production. Capital is all the production of labor. All values result from labor—of the hand and the head. Even land has no value, but as it results from labor. Muscle, bone, and brain are the trinity which created, and continue to create, the world of capital, over which Plutus reigns. The adjustment of a dispute between man and wife is one of the most difficult questions in practical morals. Milton, one of the *Press'* witnesses for Sunday labor, advocates separation of married persons, because of unhappy diversities of temper and consequent quarrels. He gives twelve reasons, or arguments, for his opinion. "No ordinance, human or from Heaven, can bind against the good of man." This is the same man who wrote "Paradise Lost!" Alas! how fallen! But to our topic. Quarrels between capital and labor are, like all wars, unprofitable to mankind: they stop production and tend towards poverty. And yet, as in family disputes, such quarrels often occur. Strikes for higher wages is a European fashion, which reformers are striving to make fashionable in America. This middle ground, between morals and political economy, is beset with thorns and briers; rock, hills, and plains; peat-mosses, moors, and serbonian bogs. And yet it must be traversed. The question about an equitable division of *products*, between *capital* and *labor*, is one which must ever and anon come up, and cannot possibly be ignored. The world's history shows that, in this everlasting controversy, intellect comes out victor. The shrewd and cunning, the long heads, are too much for the roundheads—mind predominates over matter, head-work over hand-work. The lion's share accumulates, and his roar terrifies into submission; labor trembles and crouches before capital; the fecund wife cowers in the presence of the strong-armed and clearer-headed husband. These things meet our eye everywhere.

Sunday printing and Sunday cars are merely examples of the triumph of capital over labor. Such triumphs cover the land and the world, and all ages. "The poor ye have always with you." They are results of sin, in the curse it brought with it:—"in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread till thou return unto the ground." This is man's doom as a sinner; and happy will it be for him if the laboring man, as he feels the sweat trickling down his face, can say to himself, "These briny drops are God's allotment for my sin, and there is no sovereign remedy for them but in the crimson drops which oozed out in Gethsemane and trickled down from Calvary's cross." These take away the curse out of labor, and convert even weary poverty into joy and peace. To these we commend the oppressed laborer. But whilst he ought to submit peaceably even to seventeen hours per day—but never on Sunday—he may and he ought to use all lawful means to procure a more equitable division of products. Among these lawful means are not strikes and violence. This is European; it implies despotic government; it presupposes the absence of civil rights and the ballot-box. God has provided a rational remedy. He has thrown the protection of law over labor. He furnished a prophylactic remedy in the Sabbatic law, and this even before labor was made a curse. Under this labor has its protection. Under this John Quincy Adams threw himself for protection. When the House of Representatives were about to hold a Sunday session, rising in the sublime dignity of a man conscious of freedom and of freemen's rights, he exclaimed, "THIS HOUSE HAS NO POWER TO COMPEL ME TO STAY HERE ON THE SABBATH-DAY." Let the down-trodden carmen and printers and all other oppressed workers arise to this heroic sentiment. Let them assert it every where. Let them carry it to the ballot-box, and all the world shall know that American freemen cannot be reduced to the condition of French or Italian or Russian serfs.

THEOPHILUS.

—In the Southern States there are 631 schools for colored children. The number of teachers is 1240, and of scholars, 65,000.

—The workingmen of San Francisco have held a mass meeting to promote the adoption of the eight-hour system of labor.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CRITTENDEN'S

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

No. 637 CHESNUT STREET,

CORNER OF SEVENTH.

ESTABLISHED 1844. INCORPORATED 1855.

Young Men Practically Educated for Business.

BOOK-KEEPING, in all its branches.
PENMANSHIP, Plain and Ornamental.
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS.
BUSINESS FORMS.
COMMERCIAL LAW, TELEGRAPHING, ETC.

STUDENTS RECEIVED AT ANY TIME.

DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS.

Catalogues furnished gratis on application. 1246t4p

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AND

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ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,

S. W. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

The PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE, an important Link in the great INTERNATIONAL CHAIN OF COLLEGES located in fifty principal cities of the United States and Canadas.

The Collegiate Course embraces

BOOK-KEEPING,

as applied to all departments of Business, Jobbing, Importing, Retailing, Commission, Banking, Manufacturing, Railroading, Shipping, etc

PENMANSHIP,

both plain and ornamental.

COMMERCIAL LAW,

treating of Property, Partnerships, Contracts, Corporations, Insurance, Negotiable Paper, General Average, etc.

COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS,

treating of Commission and Brokerage, Insurance, Taxes, Duties, Bankruptcy, General Average, Interest, Discount, Annuities, Exchange, Averaging Accounts, Equation of Payments, Partnerships, Settlements, etc.

BUSINESS PAPER

Notes, Checks, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, Invoices, Orders, Certified Checks, Certificates of Stocks, Transfer of Stocks, Account of Sales, Freight Receipts, Shipping Receipts, etc

TELEGRAPHING,

by sound and paper, taught by an able and experienced Operator. A department opened for the exclusive use of Ladies.

Phonography taught by a practical Reporter.

Diplomas awarded on a satisfactory examination.

Students received at any time. 1 27 2t rp

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

DEPARTMENT RECEIVER OF TAXES, PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866.

THE CITY AND STATE TAXES

FOR 1866,

Will be received on and after

TUESDAY NEXT, 30TH INSTANT,

At the southeast corner of

SIXTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

(Signed) CHARLES O'NEILL,

1 27 2t Receiver of Taxes.

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, JANUARY 26, 1866.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—The City Commissioners will place in the Office of Receiver of Taxes for collection of taxes the Duplicates for the year 1866 on MONDAY, January 29, 1866.

PHILIP HAMILTON, THOMAS DICKSON, JOHN GIVEN, } City Commissioners.

1 29 2t

PERELLI'S AMATEUR OPERA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Owing to many requests for Single Tickets to witness the performance of CLARISSA HARLOWE, by Signor Perelli's pupils at CONCERT HALL, TO-MORROW EVENING, Mr. Perelli has consented to dispose of a limited number of such tickets, if application be made for them at his Rooms, No. 1128 CHESNUT Street, TO-MORROW, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Price, $1 50 each

N. B.—No tickets will be disposed of at the door on the evening of the Opera. It

AMERICAN UNION COMMISSION.—A meeting of Ladies and Gentlemen friendly to the poor whites and blacks of the South, and to the work of education among them, will be held at the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street, on TUESDAY EVENING next, 30th inst., at 7½ o'clock, to devise ways and means to relieve the suffering in Georgia, which State has been assumed by Pennsylvania and West Jersey as their portion of the work. All friendly to the movement are invited to be present.

By order of the Finance Committee,

L. MONTGOMERY BOND, Chairman.

P. S.—Gentlemen recently from the South are expected to make statements regarding the destitution existing there. 1 27 3t*

THE SEPOY REBELLION, BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

Lecture by Rev. WILLIAM BUTLER, D. D., late Missionary to India, "On Personal Reminiscences of the Sepoy Rebellion in India," at the Spring Garden Street M. E. Church, corner of TWENTIETH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, on MONDAY EVENING, January 29, at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Perkinpine & Higgins', No. 55 N. Fourth street; Tract Depository, No. 119 N. Sixth street, and at the door 1 27 2t*

CORN EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, January 23, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Corn Exchange Association will be held at their Hall, corner of SECOND and GOLD Streets, on TUESDAY, January 30, 1866.

The Polls will be open from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 7 to 8 P. M., for the election of Officers to serve for the ensuing year.

The Annual Report will be read at 8 P. M.

JOSEPH S. PEROT, Secretary.

1 23 6t

SPECIAL NOTICE.—PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866.—The "Old Guard" as an organization, is in no way connected with the Hibernia Fire Engine Company, No. 1. By order of the Company.

JAMES PAGE, President

ROBERT TEMPEST, Vice-Pres't.

Attest—JOHN R. DOWNING, Secretary. 1t

THE OLD GUARD—AS AN ORGANization connected with no Fire Company, but notwithstanding, all MEMBERS of the OLD HIBERNIA, NO. 1. 1t

OFFICE OF THE VOLCANIC OIL and COAL COMPANY, No. 11 Merchants' Exchange, PHILADELPHIA, January 25 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, the 13th February next, at 4 P. M.

1 26 r2 13 A. L. MASSEY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' FUND.—PHILADELPHIA, January 22, 1866

The Adjourned Annual Meeting of this Association will be held on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, the 30th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. at BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, at which the Annual Report will be submitted, and an Election held for Officers and Managers to serve for the ensuing year. RICHARD WOOD,

1 23 tuthsm 4t Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS of the PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. (clear of taxes) upon their capital stock payable in stock on the 15th day of February 1866, at the Company's Office, No. 324 South DELAWARE Avenue. Fractions paid in scrip

J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

Philadelphia, January 20, 1866 1 12 tuths10t

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE-BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 1 1

E. H. THARP,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,

No. 116 S. SIXTH STREET

Debts promptly collected in any City or Town of the United States

COMPETENT AND RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS EVERYWHERE. 1 1

TO BE CONTENTED, AND MAKE your neighbors so, come with them to

HELFENSTEIN'S

EXCELSIOR PRINTING ROOMS,

No. 439 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN HAIR TONIC.

THE DRESSING AND RESTORER OF THE AGE.

TURKISH BANDOLENIAN.

RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN.

Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian. What can be more acceptable than anything that will beautify? that will restore nature's decay by stopping the hair from falling out, restoring its natural color, making it to grow in luxuriance and beauty, assist in putting up according to the present style and fashion and keep it in place? This, *Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian Hair Tonic* will do, and for proof we refer you to any person who has tried it. It is acknowledged to be the beautifier of the age, the only Hair Tonic and Restorer worthy of the name. In *Turkey*, in *France*, in *England*, in *America*, everywhere where the Bandolenian is known, it is pronounced the "*ne plus ultra*" of Hair Preparations. Remember, it is free from all *metallic poisons* that are contained in most Hair Colors and dressings. It is the extract of many flowers and herbs, beautifully put up, an ornament to the Toilet.

For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers. Wholesale,

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,

DYOTT & Co.,

Principal Depot for United States and Canadas.

JAMES PALMER & Co.,

No. 439 Market street,

12 5 tuths3m Philadelphia.

PERRY & CO.'S

STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

No. 609 CHESNUT STREET,

ABOVE SIXTH.

Slightly Damaged Stock Closing Out

EXTREMELY LOW.

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY!—

DR. J. W. POLAND'S

WHITE PINE COMPOUND

Is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND CURES

Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally.

It is a Remarkable Remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, and other complaints.

Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe, and sure.

Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine generally.

GEORGE W. SWETT, M. D., Proprietor,

1 22mwf3m BOSTON, Mass.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets, JANUARY 29, 1866.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That a further instalment of Five Dollars per share on each share of the capital stock of the Company be called in, payable on or before February 6, 1866.

Instalments are payable at this office between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, Secretary.

1 23 tuths6t

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 S. AIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 1 18 6m

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,

7 17 1y No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURED PIANOS Are acknowledged the best instruments made in America.

They have been awarded the highest Premiums at all the principal exhibitions ever held in this country with numerous testimonials from the first artists in America and Europe.

They are now the leading Pianos, and are sold to all parts of the world, and are offered on more liberal terms than any others in the city, for the reason that the instruments can be obtained directly from us, the manufacturers. Our extensive facilities enable us to offer great inducements over others.

Warerooms No. 1021 CHESNUT Street, opposite St. Lawrence Hotel. SCHOMACKER Piano-forte Manufacturing Company. 1 25 1m

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS, SPRING GARDEN INSTITUTE.—Terms, $15 per Session, of five months.

1 2 tuths 1m J. M. HUNTINGTON, Principal.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE SÆNGERBUND'S GRAND CARNIVAL AND ANNUAL MASK BALL

will take place

MONDAY, February 5, 1866

MANAGERS:

Colonel Robert L. Orr, No. 631 Chesnut street
Joseph D. Ellis, No. 325 N. Third street
Colonel William Moore, No. 648 N. Fourth street.
Walker & Co., S. W. corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets.
Fr. Fleishmann, No. 502 Arch street.
Fr. Schuenemann Part, No. 611 N. Seventh street.
W. Fischer, No. 617 N. Fourth street.
L. Meyer, N. E. corner of Chesnut and Juniper streets.
W. Eisenlohr, No. 131 S. Tenth street.
F. & L. Ladner, North Military Hall.
Ig. Thorler, No. 202 N. Fourth street.
Chr. Mack, No. 212 S. Broad street.
Joseph Steppacher, No. 531 Chesnut street.
Ch. Greiner, Sængerbund Hall, Nos. 411 and 413 Callowhill street.

The Managers have much pleasure in announcing this Great Festival of the Season. They offer to their patrons per excellence gratification of all their senses in GREAT PROCESSIONS,

FESTIVE SONGS,

GORGEOUS COSTUMES, Etc. Etc.

Two Grand Orchestras, supplied by Birgfeld, will perform alternately, Dance and Promenade Music.

Tickets $5, admitting one gentleman and two ladies; additional ladies $1 each.

For full particulars, see circulars attached to each Ticket. (1 29 7t) THE COMMITTEE.

TO GAS CONSUMERS.

We would call your attention to a

NEW GAS REGULATOR,

INVENTED BY

DR. CHAS. M. CRESSON,

(Late Managing Engineer of the Philadelphia Gas Works), possessing GREAT DELICACY of adjustment, by the use of a peculiar form of valve and gas holder, governing accurately a single light, with a capacity to pass gas enough for the full number of lights, and the ability within the instrument itself, to increase the pressure, when the greater quantity of gas is required.

Among the peculiar advantages of this Regulator, that make it preferable to instruments of more contracted size, which require the use of MERCURY or FLEXIBLE DIAPHRAGMS, the following deserve especial notice:—

FIRST—The free motion of the Regulating Valve through considerable space, gives it greater delicacy of adjustment, and a wider range of consumption in a single instrument, than is possible with other forms.

SECOND—The fluid seal of GLYCERINE used in this REGULATOR, avoids the dangers resulting in other forms, from the unwholesome vapors of Mercury, which, passing off with the Gas, are disseminated throughout the rooms in which it is burned, subjecting the occupants TO ALL THE DELETERIOUS EFFECTS OF MERCURY upon the human system, and especially upon the LUNGS and SKIN, when it is thus diffused as vapor. The accidental overflow of Mercury from these mercurial Seals has often injured valuable Gas Meters, the cost of which has necessarily been charged to the consumer.

Where the use of MERCURY in regulators is avoided by the substitution of a FLEXIBLE DIAPHRAGM, the resulting difficulties are also numerous; one is the liability to LEAKAGE and EXPLOSION OF GAS; another, the loss of Flexibility and consequent inefficiency by age and exposure to cold, and thirdly, the inherent vice of want of delicacy of adjustment, and range of action.

To remedy these faults, the "CRESSON REGULATOR" was invented, and wherever introduced it has given the greatest satisfaction, always producing a steady light and regular consumption, with a saving of from TWENTY to THIRTY Per Cent. in amount of gas consumed.

LETTERS PATENT have been granted for this Regulator, both in the UNITED STATES and in ENGLAND. It is manufactured by the

"AMERICAN METER COMPANY,"

Of NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, and BOSTON, for us alone, and for sale, Wholesale and Retail, at our warehouses in this city, where all orders and letters should be addressed.

The following is an extract from the Journal of the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, dated October 18, 1865:—"An experimental trial was then made as to the quantity of gas consumed by the burners when under regulation to their maximum economy, and also the amount consumed by the same burners when subjected to the ordinary variations of street pressure.

"The result showed that with the Regulator there was uniformly 78 cubic feet of gas per hour consumed, being an average of 3 7-10 cubic feet per burner. Whilst without the Regulator the same burners consumed from 106 to 140 cubic feet per hour, the average being 126 cubic feet, or 6 feet per hour to each burner."

The test apparatus which was set up in the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE can be seen at our

SCALE WAREHOUSE

In this city, where the public are invited to call and examine for themselves, the amount of saving effected by the use of the

CRESSON REGULATOR,

FAIRBANKS & EWING,

MASONIC HALL,

1 24 mwslm No. 715 CHESNUT STREET.

COOPER & CONARD,

NINTH AND MARKET.

35 cent yard wide good Bleached Muslin.
37½ cent heavy good Bleached Muslin
40 cents for best makes Bleached Muslin.
48 cents for Williamsville.
53 cents for heavy 5-4 Bleached Sheeting.

457 PIECES

Bleached and Unbleached Muslins selling by the piece at lowest wholesale prices.
35 cents for good Ginghams.
31 cents for Merrimac Prints.
$9 for heavy large Blankets.
40 cents for good huck fringed Towels.
$1·15 for heavy power-loom Table Damask.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

Winter Goods greatly reduced in price.
Daily receiving Spring Stock.
One case best Water-proof Cloakings.
Beaver Cloakings and Overcoatings low.
We advise buying now while they are cheap.

SPRING FLANNELS.

Complete Stock from 40 cents up.
Best Tickings made for best custom. 1 25 6t*p

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

HAS REMOVED

During the erection of the new Bank building,

TO 1 17 4p

No. 305 CHESNUT STREET.

FINE

OPERA GLASSES.

A VERY LARGE VARIETY.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

1 1 No. 924 CHESNUT STREET.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,

AGENT FOR

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THE NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.

Mr. Wallett, the Great English Jester, his First Appearance To-Night.

OPINIONS OF THE BRITISH PRESS

THE CARNIVAL OF MOMUS.

FUN, FOLLY, AND FROLIC.

The Caps and Bells in the Ascendant.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

HENGLER'S CIRCUS—MR. W. F. WALLETT.—Hull may justly and proudly lay claim to having produced the best professional jester of the day. What Shakespeare's Yorick was—the "fellow of infinite jest, who was wont to set the table in a roar"—to the King of Denmark and his courtiers, Wallett undoubtedly is to the British public in the nineteenth century. There is this difference, however, between them; the latter, unlike Yorick, is enabled to evoke the loudest laughter—not from a few guests assembled round the festive board—but from a whole community, a considerable portion of whom profess to be wits themselves. Flashes of harmless, pure wit and merriment are real reliefs to the over-taxed and troubled brain. Therefore, we look upon a son of Momus as a sort of public benefactor, and while our townspeople laugh at, they ought also to feel a pride in being able to call Mr. Wallett one of them. This famous jester, with his witticisms and oddities improved by time, and his popularity not a jot lessened, appears on Monday night after a long absence from Hull, in what may be termed his "proper element," viz, the equestrian ring. He makes his reappearance on the occasion of Mr. Hengler's benefit. We understand he will stay the remainder of the week, taking his benefit on Friday night. There is a familiar saying to the effect that a meritorious man is never properly appreciated in his native town. Let our townspeople prove next week that this does not apply to Hull.—*Hull News.*

MR WALLETT AT HULL.—The warm greeting with which Mr. Wallett was welcomed last evening, on the occasion of Mr. Hengler's benefit, from the large and fashionable assembly present, warrants us to claim one exception to the hard rule—no honor at home. Nowhere could he have been better received. The house was all ear to his jests, and it was not disappointed. His jokes had the ring of genuine humor, and the stamp of real wit. His delineations of the characteristics of manhood and womanhood, boyhood and girlhood, were so true to nature that there seemed no room for mirth, and yet so grotesque that there might have seemed no truth. The little follies, oddities, and conceits of human character afford him a fund of real shakespearian jest Mr. Wallett's benefit is to take place on Friday evening, on which occasion the entertainment will be under the patronage of Lord and Lady Londesborough. We have no question the circus will be crowded every evening during his engagement, which will without doubt be as brilliant as the one he has just concluded at Scarborough.—*Hull Packet, November* 7.

"WALLETT IN THE CHAIR."—All who within the last week or so have visited Mr. Hengler's deservedly popular Circus, know how great Wallett is in the ring, how clever are his speeches, how sparkling his wit, and how happy his jokes; but the select few who had the pleasure of being present at the social gathering of the performers connected with the Circus, at the Vittoria Hotel on Friday night, know that Mr. Wallett in the chair is far greater than Wallett in the ring. The meeting itself was very interesting, at the outcome of the generous and gentlemanly feelings and conduct of the several performers, and as it became an illustration of how well they stand in the estimation of Mr. Hengler himself, who was present, and of the public of Hull, amongst whom they have sojourned for some months. It was, however, truly interesting in being presided over by so genial and able a man as Mr Wallett. It was, indeed, a treat never to be forgotten, to hear the speeches of the chairman. They were remarkably clever, but not more clever than wise. As he poured out words of wisdom and eloquence under the impulse of his large, generous heart, one became puzzled which most to wonder at, and admire, his great knowledge, his remarkable gift of expression, the vast resources of his wit, his wonderful tact, the glowing abundance of his fancy, or warmth and heartiness of his desire to see others happy. As, however, goodness precedes greatness, as the heart is better than the tongue, and as like begets like, I think the strength of his wide human sympathy and kindness secured the warmest homage, but at the same time that his generous heart was honored his splendid intellect and great learning were cordially admired. Mr Wallett's success as chairman on this occasion was as thorough as any success he ever achieved in circus or theatre, and as they were not blockheads, will not be forgotten by those who, as the phrase goes, had the happiness to "sit under him." The vice-chairman, Mr. Revolti, and others who took part in the proceedings, well responded to the stronger and more brilliant displays of the chairman, who, being not only generous and witty himself, put the cause of generosity and wit in others. All went "as merrily as marriage bells," and the meeting throughout was one of unsual interest and pleasure. It occurred to me that Mr. Hengler may, in concluding his season at Hull, without the slightest shade of astrological superstition, "thank his *stars*," not that his catering has been mere good luck—on the contrary, his fare has been substantial, and certainly well *Cooked*. I understand the last benefit is to be for *Pastor*-al-aid. —*Hull Herald, November* 14.

PRICE'S SPANISH CIRCO—MR. WALLETT'S BENEFIT.—First plainly a circus; afterwards a cirque; at present a circo; (next we suppose a circum)—has wel-conducted place of amusement occasioned nightly to attract numerous and delighted attendance. Among the novelties lately introduced by our old friend and entertainer, Mr. Price, have been the two American fighting ponies, which bid fair to rival and eclipse the more common, although similarly risible, performances of the "educated mules;" and an accomplished equilibrist, hight Pedro Ramon. The great attraction, however, during the past fortnight, has been the renowned sawdust philosopher and wit, Mr. W. F. Wallett—truly "a fellow of infinite jest," whom we have been glad to have with us in Glasgow any time these—well, longer years than we care to reckon. Mr. Wallett seems to have lost none of his old wonted fire—still unapproachable in his own walk, in spite of a host of weak and thowless imitators—and, last night, on the occasion of his benefit, when a brimming house assembled to do him honor, he literally kept his auditors in "a roar." Perhaps we ought not to say so much for our good friend Wallett. Why has he taken such an antipathy to our countrymen? He almost, he said last night, begins to hate them. Call verthat, Mr. Wallett, a backing of your friends? "A Scotsman is to be bought in Edinburgh for a penny. Always, cannily, jond of the bawbees! And a citizen of Glasgow is purchasable any evening for a ha'penny!" Too bad; however, freedom of opinion is a Briton's boast, so we will let our jocular friend away to Manchester with it! Those who heard the "election speech" last evening have something in connection with the farewell appearance of Mr. Wallett to remember. But we have entirely lost faith in farewell performances of public performers, and so we hope to see and hear Mr. Wallett again ere long. "Will ye no' come back again?"—*Glasgow Herald.*

HENGLER'S CIRQUE—Mr. Charles Hengler, the enterprising manager of this unrivalled equestrian establishment, took his benefit on Monday evening. The house was crowded to suffocation. An excellent programme was produced, and the entertainment passed off most satisfactorily. Of course, Mr W. F. Wallett, the renowned jester, was the principal attraction, and well did he sustain the high reputation which he has so deservedly achieved. It has been said that a person, be he never so clever, is rarely ever appreciated by his own countrymen, but this does not hold good with rezard to Mr. W. F. Wallett. This talented jester is a native of Hull, and his townsmen on all occasions render to him that honor which is due. He received quite an ovation on Monday night, and the warmest plaudits attested how delighted the audience were with his performance. On Friday evening he will take his benefit, and we predict for him a bumper. The entertainment will be under most distinguished patronage, and we recommend such persons as are desirous of being present to provide themselves with tickets early, otherwise they may possibly be disappointed in obtaining even standing accommodation in the spacious building.—*Hull Advertiser, Nov.* 8.

HENGLER'S CIRCUS.—Mr. Wallett's benefit last night drew a full house. Every available inch of the large building was crowded, many of them far too crowded. The performances were all very clever. Mr. Wallett was remarkably happy, and drew forth cheer upon cheer by his witticisms and speeches. His justification of the crown was admirable in substance and admirably spoken. His illustrations of celebrated Grecian and other statues were true, and marvellously like marble he looked. At the close Mr Wallett, without his cap of folly, thanked the audience for their patronage, which was now, as it had been on former visits to his native town, most liberal and hearty. Mrs. Charles Hengler's benefit is announced to take place on Monday evening.—*Hull, December* 11 1865

WALLETT, THE QUEEN'S JESTER.—Amongst the wearers of the cap and bells of the present time a most distinguished place must be assigned to Wallett, the Queen's Jester, who made his first appearance last evening at Quaglieni's Cirque, Abbey street. He is naturally a humorist, and his fun is genuine and most mirth provoking. He has great versatility and a quickness of perception, and power of adaptation that makes the sources from whence he derives his pleasantries all but inexhaustible. There is no buffoonery or vulgarity in his jokes or manner, and those who can relish a good, hearty laugh, frequently repeated, should go to see and hear Wallett, the Queen's Jester.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

HENGLER'S CIRCUS—MR. W. F. WALLETT.—The crowded audiences which have filled Hengler's Circus this week fully testify that so far as Hull is concerned, there is no truth in the trite saying that "a man is never a prophet in his own country." After a somewhat long absence Mr. W. F. Wallett has again appeared in this his native town, and received as enthusiastic a welcome as his greatest admirers and friends could wish. On this occasion he made his first bow to a Hull audience at Mr. Hengler's benefit on Monday night. He has earned the right to be considered the best jester of the day, and is universally deemed so. He is a ready, original wit. His witticisms are not mere meaningless absurdities, which create laughter by reason of their being sheer nonsense alone, but they are characterized by good sense and some degree of truth. His wit has the additional merit of being levelled at abuses and follies which really exist. His delivery has improved since we heard him last, and his droll sayings lose none of their effectiveness, through mistinct utterance. His popularity, it seems has not been impaired by time. Our townspeople do not "scorn the office of a jester" but take just pride in the knowledge that Hull has produced the best of the age. To-night Mr Wallett has his benefit. There cannot be a doubt that he will have an overflowing "house." A diversified and generally good programme is published for the occasion. Mr. Hengler's present season is drawing to a close. It has been a most successful one, and should he again visit Hull we may safely predict that he will have no cause to regret taking such a step, which, considering the encouragement he has received, we have not the slightest doubt that he will do so.—*Hull Times, November* 10.

HENGLER'S CIRQUE, HULL—WALLETT, THE QUEEN'S JESTER.—Under the immediate and distinguished patronage of the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, the Right Hon. Lord and Lady Londesborough, Col. of the First East York Rifle Volunteers; Lieut.-Col. Pease, Major Bannister, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Members of the above Corps; also, Lieut.-Col. Broschooft, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Members of the Hull Volunteer Artillery Corps. Mr. Kinnear, Secretary for the "Queen's Jester," begs to solicit the honor of a visit from the inhabitants of Hull to WALLETT'S BENEFIT on Friday evening.

"A fellow of infinite jest"—
"A native and to the manor born."

On which occasion there will be a select and fashionable programme, W. F. Wallett appearing in his classical representation of "Raphael's Dream;" "The Grecian Statues, or, Living Models of Antiquity," as represented before their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, on the Lawn in front of Sandringham Hall—Hull and Hornsea Railway: Excursion to Wallett's Benefit, on Friday.—*Hull Advertiser, November* 14.

SOCIAL GATHERING OF MR. HENGLER'S TROUPE.—After a successful season, Mr. Hengler's troupe assembled together last evening at the Victoria Hotel, in social intercourse and the interchange of good feeling. A first-class supper was provided by Mr. Bainton, to which nearly forty persons did ample justice. Among the guests present were Mr. Ald. Abbey, Mr. E. Davis, Dr. Brownridge, Mr. J. Robinson, Mr. G. Leggott, Mr. C. B. Walker, Mr. G. Cooper, Mr. Lewenden, Mr. Lacey, Mr. Chappell, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Heyworth, Mr. W. Hunt, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Medd, Mr. Whittaker, Mr. Farmer, etc. etc. Mr. W. F. Wallett occupied the chair, and Mr. Felix Revolti the vice-chair. After the toast of "The Queen" had been duly honored, the Chairman proposed "The Mayor and Corporation of Hull," coupling with it the name of Mr. Alderman Abbey. The Alderman, in responding, referred to the duties which that body had to perform, and concluded by proposing the health of Mr. Charles Hengler, a gentleman of exceeding liberality, as was evinced by his donations to the charitable institutions of the country. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Hengler, in responding to the compliment, remarked that he could scarcely find words to express his gratitude. His name had been mentioned most honorably, and he was thankful. As to his liberality, all he could say was that he thought it the duty of every public man who had been so greatly supported as he had been, to contribute to the charitable institutions of the town, and whatever donations he had given was done in this spirit. (Hear, hear.) He had been most liberally patronized in Hull, and he could assure them it afforded him the greatest possible pleasure in contributing as he had done. "William F. Wallett, the renowned jester," which was responded to by that gentleman in a very facetious manner. The Chairman, in a laughable speech, gave the "Sawdust Comedians, Messrs. Wilhams, Barry, Abbott, and Doughty." The toast was acknowledged by Mr. H. Wilhems. Mr. E. Davis, in flattering terms, gave the "Vice-Chairman." Several other complimentary toasts having been proposed, the remainder of the "small hours" were spent in conviviality.—*Eastern Morning News, November* 11.

QUAGLIENI'S GRAND CIRQUE.—It is rarely perhaps that even what is commonly termed a popular entertainment has been able to retain its hold on public favor for so lengthened a period as Quaglieni's Circus. Now, just as six months ago and upwards, when its novelty formed in some degree a portion of the attraction, the building is nightly crowded, no matter what the state of the atmosphere or how varied the other city amusements may be. The latest accession to the troupe, however, is, we venture to predict, one of the best made for sometime, and we will be sadly disappointed if Mr. Wallett, so well known as the Queen's Jester, do not succeed in winning a like favorable notice that has already marked his visits to other towns. Mr. Wallett is a person of considerable ability—one who evidently has conversed much with the world, studied not a few of its peculiarities, and made them subserve the purposes of his profession. In the programme assigned to his special care, a noteworthy feature is the total absence of vulgarisms and pointless puns, which, under similar circumstances, are but too generally indulged in, to the great detriment of their exponent. His reception last night, on which occasion he made his first appearance, was very enthusiastic, and may be looked on as a good omen of what is in store for him.—*Irish Times, Nov.* 21.

HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE.—Who is there that cannot remember the time honored Queen's jester, Wallett? Wallett, who has raised his profession to a classical entertainment, showing what education may do to elevate and adorn a calling, and drive the coarse saying of the "Jack Pudding" from the ears of the younger branches of our families; teaching morality by his wise sayings; "Holding as 'twere, the Mirror up to Nature, showing Virtue her own Features; Scorn her own Image." Warwickshire gave birth to the immortal bard Shakespeare, Ayrshire to Robert Burns, and so did Hull to Wallett. Hull ought to be truly proud of her Wallett. 'A Native and to the manor born,' 'a Fellow of infinite Jest," "who was wont to set the House in a Roar." Wallett is the admiration of all beholders. Wallett is the Household Word. Wallett may be termed the Demosthenes of the nineteenth century, and the modern Caterfelto of pure whims, quirks, and oddities. Visit the cirque, and see Wallett in all his pristine glory.—*Eastern Counties Herald, November* 9.

QUAGLIENI'S CIRQUE, DUBLIN.—Wallett, the Queen's jester, made his appearance last evening to a crowded house, on which occasion the performance went off in first-rate order. Wallett of course was the magnet, and a more amusing actor never graced the sawdust; a fellow with an abundance of wit, a great flow of language, his sharp puns and sallies on the audience were indeed laughable, his wise sayings would have done honor to the greatest of our modern philosophers. He is not dressed as the regular clown, but as the jester of olden times—an extended figure, a beautiful intellectual countenance, all of which tend to make him the admiration of every beholder. The house was an excellent one, despite the counter attractions at the Royal and Queen's Theatres—to see Poole and Brooke. We beg to remind our readers that Wallett will become an immense favorite with the Dublin audience.—*Irish Times, November* 21

MR. W. F. WALLETT, has had the honor of being presented to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and the Royal Family and Court, and is the recipient of the following Marks:—
Golden Medallion from Her Majesty the Queen, at Windsor Castle.
Golden Cross from the King of the French, at Claremont.
Silver Snuff Box from Birmingham, at the Gem Tavern, Steelhouse Lane.
Diamond Ring from Sheffield, at the Amphitheatre.
Silver Snuff Box from the Flying Horse Hotel, Nottingham.
Massive Vase from New Orleans, given by DAN. RICE, the great American Clown.
Splendid Service of Silver from Birmingham, at Bingley Hall, John Tonks, Esq.
Diamond Ring, at the Queen's Theatre, Hull, Messrs. Wolfenden and Melbourne.
Had the Honor to be made a Member of the Corporation of Hammermen, Paisley, Scotland.
Silver Cigar Case from Bristol, Two Trees Tavern.
Marble Bust, by Subscription (five copies), Hull.
Massive Gold Cup, value £100, Lion and Lamb, Leicester.
And Golden Opinions from all sorts of People, etc. etc.

AMUSEMENTS.

RECEIPTS OF OUR THEATRES—WHAT THE PEOPLE PAY FOR AMUSEMENTS.—The following are the sworn returns of gross receipts made to the United States Government by the three principal theatres in Philadelphia for the twelve months ending December, 1865:—

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
Gross receipts, $166,058; Tax paid, $3,221 16.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
Gross receipts, $94 390; Tax paid, $1,887 50.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.
Gross receipts, $148,867; Tax paid, $3,178 24.

The Chesnut, it will be noticed, makes the largest return. That of the Walnut may be called the second; for, though it foots up less than the Arch, this is owing to the very small monthly returns in the first five months made by Mrs. Garrettson. Since Clarke and Booth assumed the management the figures are more than tripled. In September the receipts of the Arch were $11,965; those of the Walnut, $20,909. In December the Arch returned $13,208; the Walnut, $19,683.

The management making the greatest profit is undoubtedly that of the Chesnut, which may be accounted for by the fact that only one-third of the time at this theatre is taken up by "stars," while the Walnut and Arch are essentially "star" theatres and depend entirely upon that system for success, under which *regime* the principal actor takes the lion's share of the profits.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Miss Hosmer will play this evening "Evadne," in Shiel's tradedy of that name. This play was written for Miss O'Neil in 1819, and was played thirty nights in succession. Mr. Rankin plays "Colonna." Mr. James "Vicenzio," Mr. Wallis the "King."

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—*The Rivals*, with a full cast, and Mr. Clarke as "Bob Acres." The afterpiece will be *Nicholas Nickleby*, in which Mr. Clarke will play his fine artistic impersonation of "Newman Noggs."

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*Arrah-na-Pogue* will be played this evening, the fine acting of Miss Orton and Mr. Gleeney having given quite a new impulse to the public and to the piece.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—The realization of Shakespeare's clowns will be seen this evening. Mr. Wallett, the most artistic of Saltimbanques, will make his appearance, and prove that genius can exalt the ring into the highest rank of histrionic art.

LA COTERIE BLANCHE.—The approaching festival of the Coterie Blanche promises to be one of the most brilliant affairs of the season. Great pains have been taken to render the arrangements complete, and avoid the discomfors of an over-crowded house. We congratulate the management upon the fact of their securing the services of W. S. Turner, Esq., as Floor Director and Master of Ceremonies. His experience in such matters and his suavity of manners especially fit him for his position, and we have no fears of anything like failure when he has the control. It lavish expenditure of money and indefatigable industry can secure a pleasant evening's entertainment, we may reasonably hope for it at the Coterie Blanche.

PERELLI'S AMATEUR ITALIAN OPERA.—The fashionable and musical world is in a state of pleasant anxiety in relation to the performance of *Clarissa Harlowe*, by Perelli's pupils, to-morrow evening, at Concert Hall. Mr. Perelli, we perceive, has consented to dispose of a limited number of *single tickets* for that opera—the requests for them have been so frequent and importunate. They can be had only at his rooms, No. 1228 Chesnut street.

FOYER ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. Wolfsohn gives his fourth Beethoven Matinee at four o'clock to day. In addition to Mr. Wolfsohn's admirable, brilliant, and artistic performance of the great master, Madame Heller will sing two admirable classical pieces. These matinees are the most refined and musically intellectual entertainments now given.

THE PEAK FAMILY.—This fine troupe of musicians and vocalists are making a fine reputation at the Assembly Buildings. Their manipulation of the bells is something perfectly exquisite. As this is the last week of the performances, every person should make arrangements to go.

THE NEW PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM.—The curiosities of this new place of amusement on Market street, below Ninth, are growing more popular daily. The managers are preparing some novelties for the coming week.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

ASSAULT AND MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—On Saturday night a gang of rowdies visited the lager beer saloon of John Beck, in Division street, and made an unprovoked attack upon the proprietor, beating him severely upon the head with bottles and such other articles as came within their reach. Not satisfied with their murderous assault, they made an onslaught upon furniture, windows, etc., doing serious damage to many household articles, some of which were wholly destroyed. They managed to escape for the present, but Marshal Campbell and his officers will no doubt bring them to justice. This is a new feature in rowdyism, as far as Camden is concerned, and should be promptly met with the most severe punishment.

ELLWOOD AND WEYMOUTH TURNPIKE.—This much needed improvement is rapidly approaching completion. Mr. Colwell has nearly finished three and a quarter miles. The surveyors have straightened the road, making the distance much shorter. The conditions of the contract require that if the public build one and a half miles of the road, Mr. Colwell should donate the three and a quarter miles; but if the township fails to build the balance, and uses the road, he is to be reimbursed to the extent of $2000, which is something less than half the amount he will have expended upon it.

SERIOUS AFFRAY.—On Saturday night, about 12 o'clock, a difficulty occurred between some young men in the vicinity of Front and Market streets, which threatened serious consequences. Two young men named Hoy were stabbed in several places during the melee, which was kept up for some time. Officer Mason succeeded in arresting two of the offenders, who were locked up. Last evening the young men who were injured seemed to be suffering a great deal, and were considered to be in quite a critical condition.

FIRE ALARM.—About 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon an alarm of fire was caused by smoke issuing from the second story of a dwelling on Federal street, below Third. Considerable clothing and other articles were destroyed. The flames were finally suppressed by the inmates and neighbors, without the aid of the Fire Department, which was speedily represented by the apparatus of several companies.

ARRIVED HOME.—Captain Absalom Adams and family, taken from the wreck of the schooner *Emma L. Day*, of Camden, by the barque *Sisiboo*, on the 20th inst., reached their residence at Smithville, Atlantic county, one day last week. The entire crew were saved.

LAUNCHED.—A fine and substantially built schooner was launched at Port Republic, on Saturday last. It is to be brought to Philadelphia to be rigged out.

IMMERSION.—Seven persons were baptized by immersion at the Tabernacle Baptist Church last evening.

GOOD NEWS FOR MIDDLE WARD.—The long-called-for public school-house, so much needed in Middle Ward, will no doubt be erected the coming summer. The Board of Education have a bill before the Legislature asking for power to borrow $20,000 for that purpose. It is said the request will be granted, with little if any opposition. This will give to each of the Wards a large and capacious school-house. Those in North and South Wards are an ornament to the city, and as the Public School Fund is always kept in a healthy condition, a city like this should never be without the best educational facilities.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

A SERIES OF LARCENIES.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock last night a horse and wagon loaded with five barrels of coal oil, the latter stolen from one of the cars on the Reading Railroad, was recovered by the police. The wagon was stolen from one place and the horse from another. The thieves then drove to the car, and after securing the oil were seen by the police as they were driving away. Seeing that they were watched, the thieves jumped from the wagon and ran off.

DANGEROUS CUSTOMER.—Henry Clothier was arrested in Amber street yesterday morning, upon the charge of assault and battery and carrying concealed deadly weapons. The accused went to the house of his sister-in-law, cut the pillow-cases, besides demolishing the furniture, and then beat the poor woman in a shameful manner. When arrested he had a huge "billy" in his possession. He was committed by Alderman Clouds.

SEEING THE ELEPHANT.—A young man from the country, who is stopping at the Continental Hotel, made the acquaintance on Saturday of two females answering to the names of Hetty Irvine and Margaret Lesher. A carriage ride was proposed, during which "greeny" lost his watch. He accused his fair companions of the theft. They were arrested, and held to answer by Alderman Jones.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—The police of the Twentieth Ward paid an official visit to the house of Elizabeth Fiss, in Carlisle street, below Stiles, about half-past 2 o'clock yesterday morning. A grand fight was in progress at the time, and the whole neighborhood was alarmed. Elizabeth and seven other of the inmates were taken into custody, and all held for trial by Alderman Fitch.

VAGRANCY.—Seventeen discharged colored soldiers, who have no homes, were arrested at Camp Cadwalader on Saturday, upon the charge of vagrancy. Four of them are from Virginia, two from Tennessee, three from Kentucky, one from Florida, two from District of Columbia, one from Canada West, one from New York, one from Ohio, one from Maryland, and one from Pennsylvania.

LONDON PAPERS.—Mr. A. Winch, No. 505 Chesnut street, has sent us the latest numbers of *All-the-Year Round, Once-a-Week*, and *Cassell's Illustrated Paper*, and other journals, received by the steamer *Java*, for which we are under obligations.

Kromer, No. 403 Chesnut street, has sent us *Punch, London Fun, Le Follet*, and the *Beau Monde.*

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—About 9 o'clock on Saturday night, Mary Thornton, residing at Tenth and Susquehanna avenue, Twentieth Ward, was accosted a short distance from her house by four men. Two of them seized and held her while the other two robbed her of her cloak and two dollars in money. The highwaymen escaped.

THE MERCHANTS' FUND.—The Annual Meeting of this beneficent organization will take place at the Board of Trade rooms, on the afternoon of the 30th instant. The annual report will be read and election for officers held.

ACCIDENT.—Mrs. Dr. Hartshorn fell on the ice at Nineteenth and Buttonwood streets, last night, and broke her ankle.

AN OLD PROVERB NEWLY APPLIED.—
'Twas said, in sage antiquity,
"It in the woods you chance to be,
Don't peal forth a triumphant shout
'Till you are sure of getting out."

So, when a suit of clothes you've bought
That is both cheap and stylish thought,
Don't into raptures fall
'Till you have proved how long 'twill last,
And find that all the work stands fast,
Like that of Tower Hall!

We do not profess, for any real or imaginary cause, to sell below cost, but are selling rapidly our stock of good, fresh, fashionable, and SOUND *Clothing, at prices guaranteed to be lower than those of any other house in this city. We have the largest and best assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia.*
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.
BENNETT & Co.

CHOLERA.—In the treatise of W. O B. O'Shaughnessy, Professor in the Calcutta Medical College, on the medicinal properties of Cannabis Indicus, generally known by the local name of *Hasheesh*, it is stated that in many cases of cholera, after baffling the skill of the physician, the disease yielded to the mysterious influence of this drug; and during the prevalence of that dreadful epidemic, no individual among the Turks, Arabs, or Hindoos could be found without a preparation of the article about him, its genial influence on the mind being the best safeguard against the approach of that fatal pestilence.

Should the cholera visit our shores the coming season, the Hasheesh Candy, recently introduced into this country, by the Sylvan Orient Company, of Boston, may be of incalculable benefit in our large cities, where this dreadful disease usually proves so fearfully fatal.

A CARD OF THANKS.—The Florence Sewing Machine Company tender their thanks to Mr. G. W. Eddy for advertising, at his own expense, their place of business, and inviting the public to examine the Florence before purchasing elsewhere. Mr. Eddy does the public, as well as the Florence Company, a great kindness, as by his advertisement the public are led to make a comparison between the Florence and other sewing machines, which comparison always results in favor of the former, and thus the sales of the Company are increased, and the public are provided with the best sewing machine in the market. The office of this Company is at No. 630 Chesnut street, where all persons are invited to call and examine the justly celebrated Florence Sewing Machine, whether they wish to purchase or not. The Florence is guaranteed to give satisfaction, and is kept in order without charge.

THOSE OF OUR READERS who are fond of novelties or good teas and coffees, should call at the Market Street Tea House, No. 1142 Market street, lately opened by Boyd & Co., which they will find fitted up in a novel and attractive style, and where they will find a large and varied assortment of Teas and Coffees. Messrs Boyd & Co. have had twenty years' experience in business, and can offer to the public all the advantages of the market.

LOVE AND A GOOD DINNER are said to be the only two things that change a man's character. It may be so; can't say. But if you want a supply of good Coal, we would unhesitatingly direct you to W. W. Alter, the great coal merchant, No. 957 North Ninth street, below Girard avenue. Alter is a man of the strictest probity, and his motto always means 2240 lbs. Orders may be left at the office, Sixth and Spring Garden streets.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!—Batchelor's Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye—harmless, instantaneous, and reliable—produces a splendid black or natural brown—remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and frequently restores the original color. Sold by all druggists. The genuine is signed W. A. Batchelor. No. 81 Barclay street, New York.

THE EVANS Gift Book Store, at No. 628 Chesnut street, is now an established institution. A great variety of Books are always kept on hand, and valuable Gifts go with each Book sold. Orders are filled, no matter where sent from, and those at a distance can rest satisfied that they will get their Books as cheap, and their Gifts will be of the same character as if they were to call in person.

WINTER CLOTHING at reduced prices, at Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental.

PERSONS about changing their residence can have their upholstering done by practical workmen, at the shortest notice. N. B.—Carpets altered and laid, at W. HENRY PATTEN'S, No 1408 Chesnut street.

EXCEEDINGLY EFFECTIVE.—*'Brown's Bronchial Troches'* are excellent lozenges for the relief of Hoarseness or Sore Throat. They are certainly exceedingly effective. We have known several instances in which troublesome coughs have ceased very speedily after one or two Troches were taken. —*Christian World, London, England.*

WITH HALF AN EYE the difference may be seen between a coarse fabric and a fine one, and any one with the moiety of the sense of smell will find no difficulty in selecting Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" from all the perfumes in the market, as the most delicious and refreshing. Sold everywhere.

WINDOW SHADES, suitable for Parlors, Dining-Rooms, Chambers, etc., put up by W. HENRY PATTEN, at the shortest notice. No. 1408 Chesnut street.

ALL PERSONS BUYING WORKS should call at the Evans Gift Book Store, No. 628 Chesnut street. Books sold at regular prices, and a Gift worth from 50 cents to $100 given with each work purchased.

WINDOW SHADES at reduced prices, at W. HENRY PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

THE EVANS Gift Book Store, at No. 628 Chesnut street, is the place to get Cheap Works, and valuable Gifts with them.

CHURCH CUSHIONS made to order in the best manner and most reasonable terms, at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—All the new styles at M. Shoemaker & Co.'s, Nos. 4 and 6 N. Eighth street.

FURNITURE reupholstered and varnished in the best manner, by sending it to W. HENRY PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
Masonic Hall.

Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,
Window Curtains,	Window Shades,

I. E. WALRAVEN
No. 719 Chesnut street,

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

HURLEY—MONROE.—In Camden, January 1, 1866, at the residence of the bride's uncle, by the Rev. W. Walton, Mr. FRANK HURLEY, of Newton township, Camden county, N. J., to Miss SALLIE E. MONROE, of Camden, N. J.

RAMSDELL—LANING.—In this city, January 15, 1866 by Rev. James B. Simmons, Mr. HENRY LAFAYETTE RAMSDELL, of Massachusetts, and Miss ELLA ABIGAIL LANING, of Illinois.

DIED.

FAUNCE.—On the 27th instant, ANDREW JACKSON, son of the late Henry Faunce, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, and Kensington Lodge, No. 211, A. Y. M., Girard Mark Lodge, Jefferson Lodge, I. O of O. F., Camac-ee Tribe, No. 52, of Red Men, and Kensington Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1125 Oxa street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

MEGEE.—On Friday evening, the 26th instant, at 7 o'clock, after a lingering illness, LOUISE EVERLY, daughter of George and He en Megee.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Mill road, above Frankford, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Monument Cemetery. Carriages will leave Homan & Hughes' office, No. 920 Race street, at 8½ o'clock, also, Frankford at 9½ o'clock, to convey friends to the residence.

MINSHALL.—On the 26th instant, ROBERT W. MINSHALL, son of the late Thomas and Maria J. Minshall, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of G. W. Rhawn, near Fox Chase, on Tuesday the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery, Frankford. §

SHEAFF.—On the 25th instant, after a lingering illness ANNIE daughter of the late Valentine and Susanna Dull, and wife of George Sheaff, in the 40th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. G. W. Hesselpoth, No. 935 Randolph street, above Poplar, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. Funeral to proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

HYDE'S PATENT AROMA SAVING AND Condensing Family Coffee Browner, and other styles of Coffee Roasters, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five MARKET St., below Ninth.

FOR THE "PARTY" OR BALL YOU WILL find Curling Sticks, Curling Rods, Pinching Irons, Curling Tongs—a variety of kinds and sizes—for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

HEWLIT'S NEW PATENT SCREW WRENCH and other styles, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THEO. H. M'CALLA,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STAND,
No. 804 CHESNUT STREET. 12tf

LIFE, GROWTH AND BEAUTY.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing invigorate, strengthen and lengthen the hair. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, supplying required nourishment, and natural color and beauty returns. Grey hair disappears, bald spots are covered, hair stops falling, and luxuriant growth is the result. Ladies and Children will appreciate the delightful fragrance and rich, glossy appearance imparted to the hair, and no fear of soiling the skin, scalp, or most elegant head-dress.

Sold by all Druggists.

Depot 198 & 200 Greenwich St. N. Y.

HELFENSTEIN'S EXCELSIOR

JOB PRINTING ROOMS
439 Chestnut Street.

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA Acknowledged *by all persons interested* to be by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of Diseases *in his specialty.* QUICK THOROUGH, *and permanent cure guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Medical Office No 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 12t 6*

SKATING PARKS.

GRAND MOONLIGHT
CARNIVAL
AT EASTWICK'S SKATING PARK
AT GRAY'S FERRY.

Commencing MONDAY EVENING, and continue every night during the week, weather permitting.

BECK'S BAND ENGAGED FOR THE OCCASION.

TICKETS.....50 CENTS.

For sale at Continental, Girard, Merchants', and Durar's; also at the office of the Park.

J. MOORE,
1 27 SECRETARY.

SKATING—SKATING.
SKATING BY MOONLIGHT ON THE
PHILADELPHIA
SKATING PARK,
THIRTY-FIRST AND WALNUT STREETS.
Take Market Street Cars to Thirty-first street, and then GOOD Plank Walk to Park.
SINGLE ADMISSION TICKETS SOLD AT ENTRANCE.
All who are desirous of witnessing the wonderful operation of OUR PATENT ICE PLANE (WHICH is NOT in use in ANY OTHER PARK in THE CITY) in making the ice as SMOOTH as GLASS, can do so by a visit to the PARK TO-DAY.
SKATES TO HIRE, AND FINE RESTAURANT.
Full Band Afternoon and Evening. Open till 10 o'clock at night.
The Skating was elegant on Saturday afternoon and evening. The finest ice in the city. Snow removed as fast as it falls. 1t*

ELEGANT SKATING AT
UNION PARKS,
EXCELLENT SKATING AT UNION PARKS, FOURTH AND DIAMOND. FOURTH AND DIAMOND. SKATING BY MOONLIGHT THIS EVENING.
Should the Mo

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

A Report of Some Interest About the Rio Grande.

From the Times.

We observe with satisfaction that "General" R. Clay Crawford, the renowned commander of the "American Division" of the Liberal army of Mexico, is cooling his martial ardor in the casemates of Fort Jackson, below New Orleans.

It appears that after the late disgraceful raid upon Bagdad, that officer had the audacity to go to New Orleans—the headquarters itself of our Military Division of the Gulf, and the residence of Generals Sheridan and Canby—"for reinforcements and supplies." As to the reinforcements, the amount of recruits he procured is very uncertain; but from the fact that he was making tracks for New York in the *Continental*, when overhauled and transferred to a Government steamtug, it may be inferred that he considered New York a safer field for recruiting than New Orleans. As to supplies, it is known that he has procured enough for his personal sustenance, good Government rations, dealt out under guard.

Verily here is a vile falling off from the General Crawford of a week since. Then the news was that this warrior aspired to the leadership of the Northern Division in the army of Juarez—or, as the telegraph phrased it, he was "wrangling several days with General Escobedo regarding the command of the Liberal forces." Now, the headquarters of that gang of filibusters whom he has the audacity to call "the American Division," are violently transferred to Fort Jackson, in which strong position, let us hope, a goodly percentage of the aforesaid American Division will soon rally round their leader. We have never imagined Crawford's "division" to be much more than a paper force, about equivalent, say, to a veteran reserve regiment of the old pattern, or a Falstaffian company, made up chiefly for the benefit of its commander. But, large or small, we hope all these independent "armed advocates" of the Monroe Doctrine will take warning from the mishap of this General.

Of course there is but one opinion (but one opinion, at least, which ventures to find utterance), about these disgraceful proceedings on the Rio Grande, which might have put so unpleasant a look upon our official professions of neutrality in the actual hostilities of the armies in the field of Mexico. To say that filibusters have crossed the Rio Grande and seized Bagdad, or that they have joined forces besieging Matamoras, is a very mild way of putting a grave offense. The damage these men do to the cause or forces of Maximilian, or to the shopkeepers they plunder, is a small item. They aim at doing a serious injury to the United States. They endeavor to jeopardize the relations of our country with foreign nations. They do not hesitate to try to complicate our diplomatic relations and our governmental policy. Of course, as an actual fact, the character and scope of these unauthorized and plundering excursions are too well known to give serious trouble, but the intent of the perpetrators is no less censurable. It may be added that a very extraordinary state of discipline is disclosed as existing among a part of the troops on the Rio Grande, to make these violations of neutrality even possible. But the performances of Crawford and his men, though chiefly devised and encouraged on the Rio Grande, have doubtless received some stimulus from a misapprehension of the feeling at the North. Some of those feverish speculations in the Mexican loan may have created a wrong idea of the disposition of our people. Nor do we believe that those political soirees on Saturday nights, where, under the general text of Monroe Doctrine, sentiments of premature and unauthorized armed action on the Mexican question are put forth, are calculated to have a good effect upon men of the Crawford stamp. Many of our people dislike routine. They fret under the necessary delays attendant on investigation. Accustomed, by four years of extraordinary activity in hostilities, to a feverish impatience, they want everything settled at telegraphic speed. And some orators, who really know better, encourage this impatience by representing that the whole question can be settled any fine morning between breakfast and lunch, and that Maximilian should be picked up instanter on a sword's point and flung out of Mexico.

The Currency.

From the Tribune.

The inflationists are joyous. They believe they have cornered redemption in the House Committee of Ways and Means so that they can sell their hoarded flour, pork, coal, etc. etc., at such prices as their consciences (!) will allow them to charge. So the premium on gold begins to stiffen, and every form of gambling with the life-blood of industry and the bread of the widow and the orphan reckons with confidence on a high old time.

They may miss it yet—we trust they will—but, for the moment, they have the non-speculating public at a disadvantage. Backed by the strong importing interest, which sells rapidly and at large profits when the currency is in a thoroughly gaseous state; the National Banks, which find or fancy redeeming their notes in paper more profitable than paying them in coin; and the folly of those who realize that they now sell their labor or produce at high prices, and forget that they *pay* like high prices for everything they buy—then inflationists seem for the moment to have the inside track. It is said that the Committee will not report Mr. McCulloch's bill. If not, we shall know exactly what they mean, and shall try to have others understand it.

The *Evening Post* recently proposed that Congress should authorize the Secretary to fund the certificates of indebtedness, seven-thirties, and interest notes, *but not the greenbacks*. Yet it knows perfectly that only through the funding of the greenbacks can we return to specie payments. While seven or eight hundred millions of these remain afloat, inflation is a fixed fact. To fund the greenbacks is the indispensable prerequisite of resumption.

"Well, redeem them," says one; "but let the process be *gradual*." So it would be, whether we would or would not have it so. The Secretary must collect one million dollars per day to keep his chin above water: do you fear that he can contract the currency in a flash if he would, or would if he could? If greenbacks should become too scarce and dear, they would not be funded, even if he should wish to fund them. Why is not this understood?

Let us begin forthwith to fund our greenbacks and thus contract our currency: if we do not, it will be contracted, or else destroyed, by a commercial convulsion—as they say, a "panic." Prices are too high; importations are excessive; cities are crowded and city rents exorbitant; while the rural districts are comparatively deserted. These are elements or phases of a state of things that cannot endure. Sooner or later, it inevitably digs its own grave. Let us be wise and, foreseeing, avert the storm which must otherwise sweep over our country. Let us turn from inflation and speculation to honest dollars and productive labor.

Our Financial Condition—How to Return to Specie Payments.

From the Herald.

The difficulties which appear to surround the question of national finance will prove more imaginary than real when we apply a little common sense to their solution. The greatest trouble is that the subject has become mystified and complicated by the thousand nostrums of would-be financial doctors. It is an inviting theme, and every little banker or accountant takes it up and thinks his limited experience in local business enables him to treat it in a national point of view. This is a mistake. Neither such men, nor the lawyers and politicians who have attempted to solve the problem, have succeeded. Their views generally are too contracted, or they indulge in theories that have no practical value. The consequence is that, with boundless resources in the country to promptly meet our liabilities, or to discharge them, and return to specie payments, we are floundering about in a sea of uncertainty, and may end in a universal wreck.

The original cause of our financial troubles was Mr. Chase. Being Secretary of the Treasury when the Government required large sums of money to carry on the war, and not understanding the subject of finance, he flooded the country with paper money and laid the foundation of the national bank system. This lawyer Secretary of the Treasury was followed by a politician from Maine, who knew as little as his predecessor. Then came the present Secretary, a respectable banker, who understood Wall street operations, bank discounts, and bank circulation, but seems to have got beyond his depth in the mazes of national finance. He adopts the old theory of the bullionists, enunciating it, however, with many qualifying expressions, and his practice, from necessity, is contrary to his theory.

As to Congress, judging from what we have seen of the capacity of that body, there appears to be a lamentable lack of ability to treat this or any other great question in a statesmanlike manner. We have little hope that our representatives or officials, apart from the President, will take a broad common sense view of the matter, unless pressed to do so by the people. The importance of the question cannot be overestimated, either in its immediate or remote bearings; and it is necessary that the press should take it up with earnestness, and that the people should urge such measures as the country requires.

One of the first things to be done is to take steps to break up the present system of national banks. The principle on which they are founded is radically wrong. The credit of the Government is being used to the extent of four or five hundred millions for private benefit, or to enrich private companies, and neither the Government nor the people receiving any profit whatever. These banks are allowed to do business on Government securities. Their issues are based on these securities, the Government furnishing them with currency, or notes for circulation, nearly to the full amount deposited. The deposited securities, however, are active or productive capital as well as the notes issued upon them. Thus the national banks draw six or seven per cent. from the Government as interest on the securities deposited, and make as much, or more than that, on the notes for circulation given to them by the Government. In other words, the banks are making at least from twelve to fifteen per cent. on their capital by the favor of the Government, without reckoning the profits of their business in other respects. Now, who pays this? From whom is this profit drawn? The people. The circulation of these banks will reach, when distributed all over the country, in required proportions, five hundred millions. From this the bankers will draw at least a clear yearly income of sixty to seventy-five millions independent of other profits arising from the banking busines. Never were capitalists so favored by a Government before. It is impossible that such an enormous tax upon the industry of the country can continue without the most serious consequences; for, after all, this sixty or seventy-five millions annually has to be drawn from the industry of the country. But this will not be the only, or perhaps the least, evil. This national bank system will build up an oligarchy, a moneyed power, far more formidable than that of the old national bank which Jackson strangled. It will keep our finances inflated and disarranged, and in the end will bring upon us both financial and political trouble. The people ought to become enlightened as to its dangerous character, and Congress ought to begin to apply a remedy either by taxing those banks out of existence, as the old banks have been, or by some other equally efficacious measure.

Instead of withdrawing the legal tenders to make way for the circulation of these enormous private companies, the Government should have the benefit of its own circulation. Congress has power under the Constitution to coin money, and if it had power to issue legal tenders, or to issue notes to the national banks, it has power to make and establish a fixed currency of its own. A bureau could be established at the seat of government or in this metropolis, with exclusive control over the subject of national finances. It should have power, under proper provisions of law, to contract or expand operations according to the rates of exchange abroad and the balances of trade. It could be made to operate something like the manner in which the Bank of England operates, only in a more extended and powerful way. Our legal tenders (and under this system we suppose there would be no other national currency) would soon be like the Bank of England notes—at par with gold everywhere. This country, then, from its vast resources and geographical position, might become, at no distant day, the money centre of the world. At all events, something must be done soon to correct and establish our moneyed system upon a sound basis, or we shall be in danger of both financial and political troubles.

The Career of a Female Robber in Mexico.

A woman, named Feliciana Vogas, was lately sentenced to death at Jalapa. The Mexican *Times*, edited by ex-Governor Allen, of Louisiana, says:—

The career of crime which at last leads this woman to the scaffold is so extraordinary as to excite the attention of the entire press of this city. She was the mistress of one Gonzalez, a confectioner, and soon after the arrival of a detachment of French troops at Jalapa, in conjunction with him, mixed poison in the food of the soldiers and killed ten of them. Gonzalez was soon after arested, tried, and executed for the crime.

Feliciana, suspecting who had denounced Gonzalez to the authorities, dressed herself in men's clothes, enticed him beyond the limits of the city, and killed him; but before doing so she forced him to kneel at her feet, and opening her bosom, exposed her sex, and claimed to the better man of the two. This crime she confessed at the time of her trial, it being unknown previously.

It would take up too much space to recount the many crimes which have been committed by this woman, and we pass to the last, and the one for which she has been condemned—which was the robbery of $5000 in gold and the jewelry of Senor Acosta on the night of the 15th of August last. The family had recently moved into the house, and Feliciana was employed as a domestic.

Public curiosity was much excited to see Feliciana, and the court-room and the streets were crowded with people. She was cool and collected, and declined to sit down when brought before the Court, but remained standing, without any perceptible emotion, except the occasional quiver of the lips in answer to a question. Her voice was low, but perfectly intelligible. Upon being asked if she knew with what offense she was charged, she replied, "I suppose for that on the table." On the table was the stolen jewelry. On being asked how she came by it, she replied that Flores gave it to her. "With what object did he give it to you?" was asked. She answered that she might keep silent as to the various crimes which she knew had been committed by him.

The Court sentenced her to die, and she listened to the sentence without the slightest emotion. She then asked to be informed who were in prison on charge of the robbery, as she wished to tell if they were guilty or innocent, and, on being informed, said that the mother and wife of Flores were guilty, and that others were not. She then expressed her acquiescence in the sentence, on the ground that in that way alone would she die the death of a Christian.

The announcement of her condemnation was received with sympathy by the people, who had never known a woman to be executed, and persons of influence sent a courier to Vera Cruz, and communicated with the Government at Mexico, which resulted in the respite of the woman.

More Mail Robberies.

THREE BOYS ARRESTED IN NEW HAVEN.

The New Haven (Ct.) *Palladium* of Friday evening says:—

Three boys, sons of respectable citizens, were arrested yesterday by Deputy Marshal Lovejoy, for obtaining letters from the Post-Office under false pretenses. They obtained, among other matter, the mail for United States Revenue Collector Woodruff. In this mail was a letter containing a draft for a large sum—three thousand dollars, it is reported. Two of the boys can hardly have passed their twelfth year; the other is fourteen or fifteen. They are now held for trial. The facts are these:—

"Recently Eli Whitney, of the Whitney Arms Company, Whitneyville, missed several letters which he should have received through the mails. The frequency of these omissions at last led him to suspect his Irish boy, Patrick Sullivan, who had a key to the lock-box of the company, and who was in the habit of bringing the mails. Accordingly Mr. Whitney stepped into Colonel Wright's office and had a warrant made out for Sullivan's arrest. Before, however, he had arrested Patrick, other developments came to light which put the officer of the law on another scent. Word was sent Mr. Whitney that a boy had offered a check in favor of Mr. Whitney at the City Bank, and at the Orange street Savings Bank, and that at both places the officers had refused to cash it. By dint of inquiry they ascertained that the name of the boy who had offered the check was Frank Hultze, a son of a blacksmith residing on George street. They found him at the High School on Orange street. On being questioned, he said the check was given him by Edward Foote, a son of Joel B. Foote, of this city. They then went to the school of John E. Lovell, Esq., where they found young Foote, who said in turn that he had been given the check by a boy named Albert Mugford. To Mugford next they went. They found him in the Eaton School. On being informed of the nature of the business of the Deputy Marshal, he at once made an open and clear confession, saying that he had taken the check, and that he had got it by means of a key which had been dropped on the floor of the school-room by his seatmate, the Irish boy Sullivan. This explained matters a little, and of course exonerated the suspected Irish lad.

"Mugford was then taken into custody. He is the son of a gardener employed in this city. All are boys of unusually frank and open appearance. Mugford is the oldest, and apparently the more cunning of the three. He, however, candidly stated that he got the other boys to go in with him into the letter-stealing business. From facts obtained from the boys it was ascertained that the key had been in their possession some four weeks, and that the number of letters fraudulently obtained was about two dozen. All the clean profits they had obtained from the operations would not, however, amount to more than twenty-five cents, as the letters contained either checks or drafts, or else were mere business documents.

"The boys explained how the check in favor of Collector Woodruff came in their possession; they say that one of the letters they found in Mr. Whitney's box had the number of Mr. Woodruff's box upon it. With this information the Hultze boy went to the post office and called for the letters for Mr. Woodruff. The clerk, thinking the boy had no business to take them, asked him what right he had to call for them. Hultze replied that Mr. Woodruff was in Mansfield's hat store, and had sent for them. The answer being deemed satisfactory, Hultze was given the letters. Among them was the check, which was a $2200 one. This check the Hultze boy delivered up at Mr. Woodruff's office yesterday, his mother accompanying him there."

FINANCIAL.

REMOVAL

TO

NEW OFFICE.

On MONDAY, 8th inst., we shall remove from our temporary Office, No. 305 CHESNUT Street, to our old ocation,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

With greatly enlarged facilities to

PURCHASE AND SALE

OF

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES,

And the transaction of a general Banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO

Philadelphia, January 1, 1866. 1 6 1m

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—FROM THIS date, HENRY D. COOKE, HARRIS C. FAHNESTOCK, PITT COOKE, JOHN W. SEXTON, and GEORGE C. THOMAS are partners with us in the Firm of JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia.

JAY COOKE,
WM. G. MOORHEAD.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1866. 1 6 1m

U. S. SECURITIES.

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.

STOCKS AND GOLD

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 12

HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,

BANKERS,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold.
Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. 12 1 3m

5'20s.

7'30s,

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER

1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

HAIR ESTABLISHMENTS.

BAKER'S POPULAR HAIR ESTABLISHMENT.—The assortment of Braids Wigs Toupees Bandeaux Bapillons, Bouleaux, Tonques, Frises Crimpees, Curls, Illusive Seams for ladies, cannot be equaled by any other house in the United States, at prices lower than elsewhere.
11 30 2m No. 909 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*
Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN, | ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD, | N. B. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR, | CHARLES I. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE, | HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN, | JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, Jr., |

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
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COAL YARD,

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JAMES O'BRIEN,

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COAL,

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Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

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A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8 1y

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Steam to
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RATES OF PASSAGE,
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First Cabin.....$90 00 Steerage.....$30 00
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Is a strong evidence of the fact. Decried by numbers for what—simply if its merits were known and appreciated—it could not fail to become popular—other things less so in proportion. There is no stimulant giving evidence of so much purity as to produce certificates from such highly respectable parties as Messrs. Booth, Garret, and Camac, of Philadelphia; L. R. Chilton, New York; and Dr. A. L. Bayes, Boston.

For Nervous Debility, and all diseases requiring a pure, mild stimulant, there is nothing like it. For sale by bottle, demijohn, or barrel, at
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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the w
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River Canal, Lake, and Land Ca all parts of the Union.
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On Merchandise generally.
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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan. '71	$85,000 00
120 000	" 6 " '81	129 150 00
200 000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes	194 375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90 550
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53 250
125 600	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
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15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8 580 0
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40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18 900 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700 0
$1,636,850	Par. Market value	$996 360 00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made.	121,612 37
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies. Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $ 133. Estimated value	2,916 00
	Cash in Banks	$55,956 69
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		56,635 37
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Annual Policies issued against General Accidents descriptions at exceedingly low rates,

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10 000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street Philadelphia, or a the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

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THE PROVIDENT Life and Trust Co.,

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FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1865, $2,501,297 04.

CAPITAL	$400,000
ACCRUED SURPLUS	997 869
PREMIUMS	1 103,428
Unsettled Claims, $12,745.	Income for 1865, $301,000

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829, OVER $5,000,000.

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PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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FIRE INSURANCE, THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.
Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500 000
Paid-up Capital, $100,000.
Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

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PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.
WASHINGTON CITY, January 6, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., on FRIDAY, the 9th day of February, 1866, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with sixty thousand gallons of the best quality pure Winter Strained Oil, either Lard or Sperm, to be divided into four lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside of the Government supply vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the Inspecting Officer, or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, iron-bound, wooden casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of a capacity each of from fifty to eighty gallons—not to exceed the latter. The Oil may be delivered at Boston or New York, at the option of the bidders.

The place of delivery in each case must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The four lots will be delivered as follows, viz.:—

Lot No. 1.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 20 day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 16th day of April, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of June, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 4.—Fifteen thousand (15,000) gallons on the 1st day of August, 1866, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Separate proposals will be received as the same time for 5000 gallons of Colza or Lard Oil, to be delivered as above stipulated, at Detroit, Michigan, on the 1st day of May, 1866

No bid will be considered unless from a manufacturer of the article.

No part of the Oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved, to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, test, and inspection, to be of the best quality pure Winter Strained Oil, and free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the sperm Oil will be employed, viz:—specific gravity, burning, the amount of residuum, and any other proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The Lard Oil will be subjected to special tests, and will be rejected unless found to be, in regard to burning and fluidity under reduction of temperature, and in every other respect equal to that of the standard adopted by the Board, of which a sample will be furnished on application to the Light-house Engineer at Boston, Massachusetts.

The casks must be gauged, under the direction and personal supervision of the Inspecting Officer, by a custom house or other legally authorized and sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor. The temperature of the Oil will be accurately noted, and the measurements reduced to the standard temperature of 60 deg. Fahrenheit, by tables prepared for the purpose.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of the lots, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly, written out in full, the kind of oil offered, whether Sperm, Lard, or Colza, the rate per gallon, the number of the lot or lots bid for, and the place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than those specially called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fourth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States district judge, attorney, navy agent, or collector of the customs, to the effect that, if the bid be accepted, the bidder will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for oil for Light-houses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United states.

By order of the Light-house Board
1 11 25t ANDREW A. HARWOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, December 19, 1865.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on the 31st day of January, 1866, for the Transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1866, on the following routes:—

ROUTE No. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dacotah, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west; and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the

DISASTERS TO AMERICAN SHIPPING.

Numerous Wrecks—Immense Losses.

The following disasters to American shipping are reported:—

The steamer Worcester, from Baltimore, reached Liverpool in a very crippled state. She encountered fearful weather in the channel; had her foremast carried away, and was otherwise damaged.

The steamer Palestine, which returned to Queenstown, would go to Liverpool for coal and repairs. It was expected she would be able to resume her voyage in a few days. The chief engineer of the Palestine was, it is reported, washed overboard at sea.

Owing to the storm telegraphing between Liverpool and London was entirely suspended. The commercial and financial news from London is only to Thursday night.

The American ship Tigress, from New York, was abandoned on the 23d of December; crew saved.

The J. P. Wheeler, from New York for Glasgow, which ran ashore at Oban, has become a total wreck.

The Brenda, from Boston, has put into Busta Vol, Lerwick, with loss of sails, mainmast, etc.

The Cecrops, from New York for Belfast, put into Queenstown on the 8th; lost mizzenmast, three topmasts, and all attached.

The Abs, Ardrossan, for New York, put into Queenstown 8th; lost foretopmast, and all attached.

The Fortuna, London for New York, put into Falmouth 7th, through stress of weather.

The British Queen, Liverpool for Philadelphia, towed into Stromness, Scotland, 4th; lost nearly all sails, several yards; rigging and bulwarks damaged, and steering with tackles.

The Live Oak, from Liverpool for New York, was at Holyhead, towed in from New Harbor, to stop a small leak in the sternpost at the sixteenth-foot mark.

The James Foster, Jr., for New York, dragged her anchors at Liuerpool on the 8th, and went ashore in Bootle Bay, but got off again same day, and was placed in dock.

The captain of the Guy Mannering, lost at Oban, was saved, along with seventeen of the crew. The remainder, eighteen in number, were drowned.

The Resolute, from Mobile for Liverpool, put into Sound of Islay on the 4th, leaky. Lost mizzenmast, etc.

Sixteen barrels of flour, a small quantity of tobacco and cheese was all that was saved from the cargo of the ship Meridian, ashore near Valencia.

The report of the ship George Chaplin putting into Queenstown leaky is incorrect. The vessel's name was the General Shipley.

The E H. Taylor, from Liverpool for New York, put back on the 9th instant, making water and rudder damaged.

The ship Mountaineer sailed from Mobile for Liverpool on the 27th of August last, and has not since been heard of.

The ship Dashing Wave, from Philadelphia, at Antwerp, had been ashore in the Scheide.

The Triton, from New York, while docking at Liverpool, took the ground, but was ultimately towed off and placed in doch without damage.

The Marianne Nottebohm, from New York for Liverpool, via Queenstown, put into Holyhead on the 9th instant.

Very little cargo had washed ashore from the wreck of the ship Albion, from Liverpool for New York, which went ashore near Stromness.

Most of the cotton, if not all, will probably be saved from the wreck of the Guy Mannering, but the wheat is expected to be lost.

The ship Harriet, for New York, and the Lord Dufferin, for Savannah, both put back to Liverpool on the 9th inst.

The Maud, for New York, also put back to Liverpool on the 9th.

The ship Energy, which ran ashore near Sicily previous to the 20th December, has been got off and towed into Malta, with only slight damage.

Twenty casks of tobacco have been saved from the wreck of the Norma, from Richmond, ashore on Goodwin Sands.

The W. T. Storer, from New York for Liverpool, which put into Rothesay, left that port on the 5th inst. for Liverpool.

Ship Deirress, Childs, for New York, put into Great Yarmouth on the 10th.

Ship Jane Ross, from London for New York, sixty days out, put into Penarta Roads, foremast sprung and otherwise damaged; would go into dock at Cardiff.

Ship Joseph Holmes, from Liverpool for New Orleans, was put into Holyhead.

Brig Neptune, ashore near Blyth, had been condemned, and will be sold; cargo landed.

Ship Paramount, from Galveston, ashore off Islay, is sound.

The Persia, for Wilmington, and Volant, for New Orleans, put back to Liverpool the 11th.

The James Guthrie, from Calcutta for Boston, grounded off Magapore on the 15th of December, but got off, and proceeded.

The Lone Star, from Natal for the Clyde, put into Sundas Bay on the 14th of December; lost her foretopmast, jibboom, etc.

The Loss of the "Guy Mannering"—A Terrible Scene—Names of the Saved.

Iona Correspondence Glasgow Daily Mail.

The splendid and well-known ship Guy Mannering, of New York, owned by Mr. E. M. Taylor, which sailed from New York on the 2d of December, with a cargo of cotton and grain, for Liverpool, became a total wreck here about three o'clock P. M. on the 31st ultimo. She was commanded by Captain Charles Brown, and was 1611 tons register. There were thirty-six souls on board, nineteen of whom were saved, and seventeen were lost. After leaving New York, they had a very favorable passage the first week, after which, and to this happening, they had fearful storms all the rest of the passage; their first set of sails were blown off to ribbons, and the remaining canvas in a like manner; the cargo twice shifted, and the crew got disabled by day and night's incessant labor. The passengers were then made to work the vessel, and during the last week, from having no sails, they were tossed to and fro, and gradually drifted to the lee shore. The night before the Guy Mannering ran ashore, she spoke the ship J. P. Wheeler, of New York, off Skerryvore Lighthouse, which came to, to give assistance and to take off the hands and passengers, but found it too late, as it came on dark, and by the morning the Guy Mannering had drifted out of sight, close to the shore, on the west side of Iona. In halt an hour she parted amidships, within a quarter of a mile of the beach. A man then seen to throw himself into the sea, and to make for the shore. He afterwards proved to be the first mate, who swam ashore over the huge breakers. He was followed by seven or eight others, but being overpowered, except the carpenter, they made for the cotton bales which now drifted ashore, but none of these poor fellows managed it, and they gradually disappeared among the debris of cotton, timber, sails, etc. There was then observed a piece drifting in with three on it; the people collected on shore then went out, shoulder to shoulder, at great risk, and carried them ashore; and then another piece followed with seven on it, who were rescued. A few more came on bales. The captain struck out for the shore, turned back when half way, and nobly held on to some piece till about 8 o'clock. He was given up for being lost by all, but about 8 o'clock there was a faint cry heard from a piece drifting in, and every effort used to reach him, where he was found quite benumbed, and most tenaciously holding on. He must have been about five hours in the water, during which time the sea was regularly washing over him. The sailors, as picked up, were carried to the nearest houses and duly attended to, as also the captain, who is, considering the circumstances, wonderfully well.

List of those Saved.—Captain and first mate, James Craig, Maine, America. Sailors: Thomas Dawson, Denmark; James Cook, Canada West; Joseph Perris, Chili; James Wallace, New York; John Austin, do.; Thomas Everard, do.; Pierre Hanson, carpenter, do.; Henry Pike, do.; Thomas Johnson, do. Passengers:—Hans C. Tolloford, Wisconsin; Joseph Jones, Birmingham; Joseph Collins, do.; Richard Steeple, Leeds; Joseph Reid, Columbia; — Jones.

On the 1st instant three bodies were washed ashore, and it was expected that the others would also be thrown up. The most, if not all, of the cargo will be saved, at least the cotton; but the grain is not expected to be found. The greatest praise is due to the people of Iona for their courage, in imminent danger, in rescuing the poor helpless men, the most of whom could not move, and had to be carried to houses; and also for their prompt attention and kindness in supplying clothes, as the most of the wrecked seamen stripped themselves of their clothing for better enabling them to swim. It was a most heart-rending scene to hear the poor drowning men shriek for assistance when it could not be given, or to see them dropping off, and sinking to rise no more.

—One of the most elegant and interesting musical programmes of the concert season is that announced for Madame Raymond Ritter's entertainment on the 23d instant. Two celebrated old arias, so little known here as to possess all the charm of novelty, will be sung. They are the "Lascia ch'io pianga" from Handel's opera *Rinaldo*, and "Dolce Ardor" from Gluck's *Paris and Helen*.

—A recent performance of *Faust*, in Boston, by the Maretzek company, has not given satisfaction to the critics. The *Transcript* complains that Irfre and Antonucci, as "Faust" and "Mephistopheles," are wanting in character, and give but negative delineations of the parts. Mazzoleni and Hermanns are suggested as the proper singers for the occasion.

—Max Strakosch has met with such success in New Orleans, that he began on the 15th instant a new season there of twelve nights. He promises to produce *Faust* for the first time in New Orleans, and also *Un Ballo*, *L'Elisir d'Amore*, *La Favorita*, and *Il Poveto*. Ghioni, Errani, and Susini are his leading singers.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE—Under and by virtue of the power vested in me by an Indenture of Mortgage upon the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as Trustee, dated the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May A. D. 1859, in Mortgage Book "A," pages 503-4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, in Mortgage Book "E," page 170, etc., to secure the payment of bonds of said Company to the amount of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and default having been made for more than ninety days after the same has been demanded, in the payment of the interest due on more than fifty thousand dollars in amount of the bonds secured by said mortgage, and having been requested in writing by the holders of more than fifty thousand dollars in amount of the said bonds the payment of the interest on which has been so demanded from said Company, and been so refused by them, to sell at public auction, upon the notice and terms in the said mortgage mentioned, the premises therein referred to, and to fulfil by such sale the duties imposed in accordance therewith; and to discharge my duty as trustee in respect to the premises, I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON *Trustee*, as aforesaid, *and Mortgagee* in trust for the holders of the bonds secured by said mortgage, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that in pursuance of the power aforesaid vested in me for that purpose by the said indenture of mortgage, and in exercise of the discretion thereby conferred, and in obedience to the said requisition of the holders of the bonds to the amount aforesaid, as in said Mortgage provided, I will, upon Monday, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by the hands of M. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers, and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, expose to public sale by vendue or outcry, and will there sell to the highest and best bidder for the same, the property conveyed to me in mortgage as aforesaid and next mentioned, viz:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad, near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular, the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description, acquired by and belonging to said Company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points, with all buildings standing thereon or procured thereby.

A more specific and detailed statement of the items of property, included and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:—

RAILROAD.

All that section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad as now located and built, beginning at the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, formerly the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad, near Tyrone, Blair county, extending northwardly to and through the borough of Philipsburg, Rush township, Centre county, and there terminating. Said section of said railroad, between the points aforesaid, being about twenty miles in length. Together with the right of way for the same, with such additional widths as are required by the slopes of excavations and embankments.

SIDINGS

connected with said section of said Road and belonging to said Company, between said points, and the right of way for the same, of the number and length following, viz.:—

At Mount Pleasant one siding about 200 feet long.

At 113/4 mile Post one quarry siding about 383 feet long.

At summit, 13th Mile Post, a second track siding about 1230 feet long.

At Summit, one Y and level siding, and one level siding north of Summit, with the right of way for all beyond the limits of the right of way for the track last mentioned. The total length of said Y and sidings being about 1600 feet.

At Sandy Ridge, a siding about 1268 feet long.

At Powelton, a Y about 1268 feet long, and two sidings about 2784 feet, total length, with the right of way for the same.

At Osceola Station, a siding about 744 feet long, together with two lines of track, one of which extends from the main track of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, to a warehouse lot owned by the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, in said town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2975 feet long, and the other of which extends from a point on the said last-named track immediately west of the crossing of Moshannon creek to Miller's Coal Mines, in said Decatur township, Clearfield county, about 2354 feet long, and also 600 feet additional Railroad track extending up Moshannan creek; together with the right of way therefor, and all embankments, cuttings, bridges, and trestle-works necessary thereto.

At Dunbar, one siding about 376 feet long.

At Steiner's, one siding about 223 feet long.

At Philipsburg, three sidings about 1500 feet total length.

REAL ESTATE.

At Gardener's Station, near Eighth Mile Post, a Water Station, lot 66 by 100 feet, together with a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet, with all water rights and fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful thereto.

At Mount Pleasant, a Water Station, 16 feet by 16 feet, with all the water rights and fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful thereto.

At Sandy Ridge, a Water Station, 14 feet by 14 feet, with woodsheds attached, and all water rights, fixtures, lands, and appurtenances needful thereto.

One warehouse lot, containing 147 perches, situated in the town of Osceola, Decatur township, Clearfield county.

At 113/4 Mile Post, a lot of ground containing 69 perches, intended for a foreman's dwelling house.

At Philipsburg, one station lot, containing 48 perches with one frame passenger station, 50 feet by 20 feet, and one temporary frame warehouse, 50 feet by 20 feet, built thereon.

At Phillipsburg, one lot or piece of ground, containing 4 85-100 acres, with

One frame Warehouse, 90 feet by 30 feet.

One frame Engine House, 31 feet by 57 feet.

One Iron Turn-Table, 50 feet in diameter.

And one frame Water Station, 16 feet by 16 feet, built thereon, with all the water rights and fixtures, lands and appurtenances needful thereto.

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind, appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Railroad Sidings Real Estate and premises, mentioned in the said mortgage, and above described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale:—

The purchaser will be required to pay $10,000 of the purchase money in cash at the time of the sale, and in case any of the holders of any of the bonds or the coupons due and payable upon the said bonds of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, and secured by the mortgage executed by the said Company to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others of the said premises at the said sale, that then the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may for the residue of the said purchase money make payment within twenty days after said sale, either in whole or in part by transferring and delivering to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, the said bonds or coupons, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said balance of the said purchase money, to be estimated for the purposes of such payment at the rate or value of the dividend or share of the said purchase money which the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may be respectively entitled to receive according to the terms of said mortgage, for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of or a receipt upon the said bonds or coupons shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance; and the balance of the said purchase money, if any, shall be paid by the said party so purchasing in cash, within twenty days after the date of sale, to the said Trustee. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said bonds or coupons as before mentioned, then the balance of said purchase money that may remain after the said payment of $10,000 thereof required to be paid at the time of said sale, shall be paid to the said trustee, in cash, within twenty days thereafter. Upon the payment or adjustment of said purchase money, as hereinbefore mentioned, the said trustee will execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers of the same a conveyance of the premises aforesaid, in pursuance of the power and authority conferred upon him.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
10 2 mthstu Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

MEDICAL.

ELECTRICAL DISCOVERIES

AND

GLORIOUS RESULTS.

DR. M. J. GALLOWAY, Electrical Physician, formerly the partner of PROFESSOR C. H. BOLLES, after an absence of a year and a half from the city, during which time he has been engaged with PROFESSOR BOLLES, his father-in-law, in investigating more fully the sublime subject of Electricity as the GREAT CURATIVE AGENT, has resumed his successful practice at No. 142 South EIGHTH Street, where he is curing, with unparalleled success the worst forms of acute and chronic diseases in our many scientific experiments with the electric, Galvanic, Electro-Magnetic, and pure Magnetic Currents, and their numerous modifications on the bodies of various animals for the purpose of ascertaining with minute accuracy the direc and indirect influence of each on the organization we have demonstrated that Electricity is the vital element—that it can be directed to any organ or part of the body, and even after the vital functions seem paralyzed, possess the power of arousing the dormant energies equalizing the circulation, and restoring the system to a self-sustaining healthy condition.

The most satisfactory results follow our treatment. In some instances the disease of years' standing yields readily at the first touch of the electric element, while in others it requires a more protracted treatment.

One very important feature of our treatment is that no time is lost in *experimenting* with disease. By means of an electrical test, an accurate diagnosis is given at once, determining the locality and character of the disease, and indicating the treatment to be pursued.

DR. P. SHEDD, OF NEW YORK CITY, a scientific gentleman of ability, is associated with Dr. Galloway in the practice. Dr. Shedd was a student of Professor C. H. Bolles, with many other eminent medical men in the city of Rochester, N. Y., about ten years ago, and after that a partner in the city of Buffalo, and since that time has given his whole attention to the curing of disease by Electricity in its various forms and modifications, in accordance with the *great* and *sublime* doctrines of Professor Bolles, who has brought his discovery into public favor in all the principal cities of America, among medical men and Electricians. The skill and experience, therefore, of Dr. M. J. Galloway and P. Shedd, M. D., commend them to the confidence of the public and afflicted.

Mrs. C. H. BOLLES, the oldest and most successful female Electrician in the country, has charge of the Female Department.

Our treatment is eminently successful in all FEMALE DISEASES.

N. B.—Professor BOLLES, my father-in law, has no *successor* in this city, although we find lengthy advertisements in the public press of this city during the past year from an individual who has had the audacity to style himself "SUCCESSOR TO PROFESSOR BOLLES."

The same individual publishes a long list of patients as *reference*, giving the public to understand that they were cured by him, when in fact every one of them was treated by Professor Bolles and myself—with many thousand others. Many of the parties he refers to as having been treated by him, HE IN FACT, HAS NEVER SEEN. All such misrepresentations are calculated to *deceive* the public, especially the afflicted portion. *Those given up as incurable are invited to call.*

STUDENTS can enter at any time for a full course of instruction in our scientific practice. We are receiving letters almost daily from different parts of the country, soliciting students who have been instructed by us, therefore we can guarantee good positions to all our graduates. We invite the old students of PROF. BOLLES or myself who are practising our *old system* in this city to become instructed in our *new discoveries*, so that they may learn how to cure more diseases, and in much less time than by our old system.

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MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

WONDERFUL SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S

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No. 1220 WALNUT Street,

Electricity in all its Various Forms Administered for the Cure of Chronic Diseases.

Within the past five years, *thousands* of patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity, and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Palsy, deafness, blindness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are a physician's curse, as it proves his inability to eradicate, are by our method comparatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of large growth exiracted by means of Electricity alone, without pain, without the use of the knife, ligatures, or any other means, may be seen at our office by those interested. We are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success, with very many others not here enumerated:—

1. *Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.*—Epilepsy, Chorea or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lockjaw, etc.

2. *Organs and Tissues connected with the Digestive system*—Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides or Piles, Bilious Fistulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.

3. *Respiratory Organs.*—Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic disease of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pneurodynia or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.

4. *Fibrous and Muscular System*—Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors.

5. *Urinary and Genital Organs.*—Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.

6. *Diseases Peculiar to Females.*—Uterus Complaints, involving a mal-position, as Prolapsus, Anteversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries, Painful, Suppressed, Scanty, or Profuse Menstruation, Leucorrhœa.

TO LADIES we can recommend this treatment as one of UNVARIED SUCCESS. Almost innumerable cases have come under treatment at our office who can testify to this fact. Mrs. BECKWITH has entire charge of the Ladies' Department.

REFERENCES.—The diseased and all interested are referred to the following named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others at No. 1220 WALNUT Street:—

A. J. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, No. 916 Spruce street; A. Pleasonton, Brigadier-General, St. Louis, Missouri; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Delaware; R. A. Semple, thread manufacturer, Mount Holly, New Jersey; W. B. Smith, ironfounder, No. 1022 Hanover street, Philadelphia; George Douglass Local Express Company, Philadelphia; J. W. Bradley, publisher, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 51 N. Third street; Colonel F. N. Sweeney, assessor, Second District of Philadelphia, Walnut and Eighth streets; George O. Evans, No. 418 Arch street, below Fifth; William Pelouse, type founder, Third and Chesnut streets; Ed. McLane, manufacturer of cotton goods, with very many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of disease can apply at the Office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the Office.

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RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, January 8, 1866.—Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4 00 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, and Stemmer's Run.

Delaware Railroad Train at 8 15 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Salisbury, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Way Mail Train at 9 15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, and all regular stations between Wilmington and Baltimore.

Express Train at 2 45 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-east, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 15 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond will take the 9 15 A. M. Train.

As an additional accommodation for those holding Through Tickets for Baltimore, Washington and Southern points, a Special Car will leave the Philadelphia Depot at 11 30 A. M., connecting at Gray's Ferry with the Morning Express Train from New York.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 8 15 and 11 15 A. M., and 3 30, 5 00, and 7 00 P. M. The 3 30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 7 00, 8 15, and 9 30 A. M., and 3 00 and 5 00 P. M.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 8 15 A. M., 3 30 and 5 00 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leave Wilmington at 1 00 M., and 4 30 and 9 55 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 8 01, 8 58, and 10 14 A. M., and 12 06, 3 43, 5 01, 5 44, and 10 20 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 8 25 A. M., Way Mail, 1 10 P. M., Express, 6 35 P. M., Express, 9 25 P. M. Express.

An Accommodation Train for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations will leave Baltimore at 4 10 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 9 52 A. M., 3 23, and 11 39 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 12 27, 5 13, and 10 25 A. M., and 4 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4 05 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express 11 15 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace.

A special train will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington for intermediate stations at 9 P. M.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 9 25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

A special train will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6 30 P. M.

Freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 4 P. M.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7 30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3 30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6 45 P. M.

At 7 15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Danville and Williamsport.

For Doylestown at 8 35 A. M., 3 20 and 4 15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6 15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6 25 A. M. and 10 02 A. M., and 6 15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6 30 A. M., 3 15 and 5 30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6 10 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10 50 A. M., and 2 15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.

5 5 ELLIS CLARK, Agent

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. Increased despatch.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 5 o'clock P. M., daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4 P. M., to be forwarded the same day. Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere Delaware, and Flemington; the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A bill memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods or no receipt will be given. Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of Live Stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two car-loads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North river, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
11 1 No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after WEDNESDAY, November 1st, 1865, until further Notice,

FOR GERMANTOWN

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8 20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 10 A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 6, 6¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7 10 minutes, 8, 9 40, 11 40 A. M., 2 40, 5 40, 6 40, 9 40, and 10 40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 10 minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7 40 minutes A. M., 12 40, 5 40, and 9 25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8 25 minutes, 11 05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8 05 minutes, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 6¾, 7, 7 50, 9, 11 A. M., 1¾, 4¾, 6, and 8 P. M.

The 5¾ P. M. train will stop at School Lane Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, and 7 P. M.

THE OTERO MURDER.

Gonzales and Pellicier to be Hanged on the 9th of March—Judge Gilbert's Address to the Prisoners.

Francisco Genez Salvador, known as "Pellicier," and Jose Gonzales y Fernandez, known by the name of "Gonzales," who were convicted last week of the murder of Jose Garcia Otero, on the 22d of November last, in the City Park of Brooklyn, were brought up this morning in the Court of Oyer and Terminer to receive their sentence. As has been the case since the commencement of the trials, the court-house was crowded almost to suffocation, and the hallway and vestibule were also filled.

The prisoners were brought in about a quarter past ten o'clock, and, after the usual questions, were brought before the bar of the Court, when Judge Gilbert addressed them as follows, his remarks being interpreted to the prisoners:—

"You, Gonzales and Salvador, have been convicted of the murder of Senor Otero. You are foreigners, having sought the hospitality of the country. You abused it, and by the commission of this crime you shocked the sense of security of a large portion of its people. Your victim was one of your own countrymen, a companion and friend. You deliberately formed a conspiracy to assassinate him, and then lured him to a secluded part of the city and executed your wicked purpose in a manner showing the most atrocious crime. Notwithstanding all this, each of you has had a separate trial, with the same forms and solemnities, and under all the safeguards adapted to insure fairness and impartiality which the State affords to any of its own citizens. You have had able counsel, and they have labored assiduously in your defense, but in va n. The proofs of your guilt were clear and overwhelming. The result in each case is a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. In this the Court fully concurs. While we deplore the ruin you have thus brought upon yourselves, we can offer you no consolation. We have reflected upon the evidence, but are unable to find a single circumstance which can palliate the enormity of your guilt. We hope, however, that the lessons imparted by these trials may not be lost upon those who have crowded this hall during their progress, and who are now here in such large numbers to witness this closing scene. The example of swift detection and sure condemnation which your situation now affords, is a terrific warning of the extreme danger of violating the law. This country is free and open for people of all lands. Its institutions rest on the principle of universal liberty. Yet it is a Government of laws, which shield the innocent while arresting out and punishing the guilty. It invites all of every name and tongue to partake of the privileges and blessings which Providence here bestows, and while it protects all alike in the enjoyment of them, it demands from all alike obedience to the laws, and honest aid in upholding the arms of lawful authority, and in preserving the public peace and security.

"Prisone l for you there is no hope this side of the gra e. The penalty prescribed by the law for the horrid crime of which you have been convicted is death. Such will be your doom. This is certain, for it would be a reproach to the social system under which we live, if the punishment affixed by law to guilt like yours could be otherwise than certain. Be not deceived, then, with any hope of escape.

"The sentence of the Court in each of your cases is that you be taken to the place whence you came, and be there confined until Friday, the 9th day of March next, and that on that day, between the hours of nine in the forenoon and three in the afternoon, you be hanged by the neck until you are dead."

The prisoners did not betray the least emotion during the delivery of the sentence, and were to all appearance the most unconcerned persons in the court.—*New York Evening Post.*

A Letter to Fenians on Fenianism.

To the Editor of the *World:*—It is a duty I owe to my fellow-Irishmen to state my views frankly and fearlessly regarding the Fenian organization and movement now existing in this country and Ireland. In connection with this portion of my letter, I propose to examine the strength and resources of the British Empire. Every Irishman can then judge for himself. Have the Fenian leaders impartially weighed over in their minds the tremendous power of Great Britain? If they have, have they placed the facts before the Irish people?

The subjects of England's Queen amount to about two hundred and twenty millions of souls. It is calculated that one in six is capable of bearing arms. If this calculation be correct, it gives her upwards of thirty-six millions of able-bodied men. She uses one portion of her subjects to keep another or other portions in subjection, and she uses one race to conquer another—none more so than the Irish. She holds all the keys that command the sea and ocean thoroughfares. In the Mediterranean she owns the strongly fortified Island of Malta, as well as the Rock of Gibraltar, that commands the entrance into the same sea. She possesses Aden, one hundred miles east of the Strait of Bab el Mandel, or Gate of Tears, and thus controls the Red Sea; and, per consequence, the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf. From Hindoo Cush to Cape Comorin, and from the mouths of the Indus to those of the Ganges, she holds upwards of one hundred millions of the dark races in subjection, with about thirty thousand white Celts and Saxons. To the west of the Punjaub her sway is omnipotent in Afghanistan and Beloochistan, and she controls the destinies of Farther India; indeed, Burmah and Siam may be considered as outposts of her empire. Sailing from the Gulf of Manacar and Palks Channel, with the beautiful Island of Ceylon on the south, which is also hers, in a northeasterly direction, we arrive at the English province of Arracan. Shaping the ship's course southerly, we pass by the British territory, Tennaserin, and arrive at Malacca Straits. On the west coast of the Malayan Peninsula she owns Malacca colony. Still farther on she owns the strongly fortified Isle of Singapore, which commands the straits of that name, and therefore the entrance into the Chinese Sea. She owns the Isle of Hong Kong, at the mouth of the Hong Kong river, and can at any moment blockade Canton city. She has her grasp upon China, and before she is done she will absorb it, as she has done India. It is with her a mere matter of time. She reasons not for the hour, but for the future aggrandizement of her empire. The island-continent of Australia is hers, so are New Guinea and Van Dieman's Land; she has established her authority in the great Isle of Borneo. She owns the Isle of Ascension, and waters her ships at St. Helena. The Mauritius, west of Madagascar, is hers. From the Cape of Good Hope sail along the western coast almost to the river Senegal, and we find her colonies of Gambia, Sierra Leone, and Fernando Po; indeed, for a thousand miles along this coast the natives dread her power. Along the eastern coast the English influence is paramount. She owns British Guiana, on the North Pacific—a country two-and-a-half times as large as Ireland. She owns the Falkland Isles, about three hundred miles from Cape Horn. Honduras furnishes her her ornamental woods. Finally, she owns the Bahama Islands and Jamaica. Such is a brief sketch of the extent of the foreign dominions of Great Britain. Let us look at her strength from another stand-point. She spends three hundred millions of dollars a year to pay her army, her navy, her civil service, and the interest of her national debt. Her navy consists of five hundred ships of war; her army is, at least, half-a-million of all arms.

I desire of the Fenian leaders to inquire who are the men who thus govern so large a part of the globe. Are they Saxons? no; are they Celts? no; are they of the Semitic race? no; or Haymaritic? no. They are the descendants of those terrible Vikings who led the people, or rather pirates of the north of Europe, and who have ravaged its fairest countries in the eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh centuries of our era. In the early part of the tenth century, Rollo, one of these fierce marauders, obtained a settlement upon the northwest coast of France, where he located his Norman freebooting followers. He established his dukedom on a firm basis, and gave to the ceded province the name of Normandy. By intermarriage for half-a-dozen generations among their Celtic neighbors, they lost their northern language, and acquired that of the "*Lingua Franca.*" Rollo's descendant, Duke William, laid claim to the throne of England; he collected an army of sixty thousand adventurers, from Normandy, Brittany, and the neighboring French provinces; with those he landed in England A. D. one thousand and sixty-six, and at the battle of Hastings utterly annihilated the Saxons at a single blow—a blow from which they have never recovered, and probably never will. I smile when I hear people say that it was not conquest. It was the most crushing destruction of a people that ever occurred. The lands were parcelled out among William's followers, and three-fourths of the lands of the United Kingdom are to-day held by their descendants. In 1172, aided by Irish treachery, they conquered Ireland. I know that some enthusiastic Irishmen will deny this; but is it not a fact that ever since they have held this grasp on the Island? Strongbow, their leader, a Norman, with a handful of followers accomplished this. In the early part of the eleventh century Edward I conquered Wales; six centuries later Scotland became practically a part of England under James I. There is in reality no English, Irish, Scotch, or Welsh people. I grant that there are artisans and peasants who are permitted by their Norman lords to work and to eke out a miserable existence. This Norman race is brave, wise for its own interests, crafty, cruel, and avaricious. Look at the wars of the Roses and see this cruelty, bravery, and avarice. Poictiers, Cressy, and Agincourt attest this bravery in former times, and Waterloo, which decided the modern Cæsar's fate, was won by Wellington, a lineal descendant of a Norman chief. They, as a race, have never shown the white feather upon any battlefield of the world. In the United Kingdom they have established "*an imperium in imperio,*" and with remarkable wisdom they have made the Saxon thralls of England believe that it is they who govern the world. I have so far exhibited, in a short space, the gradual increase and present power of this Norman aristocracy; but there is one point I have forgotten—it is this:—Under Henry VIII they assisted him to rob the Catholic Church of all its possessions. So much for their avarice.

What force have the Fenians to compete with this power? Any attempt made to invade Ireland is utterly hopeless. The coast is completely surrounded with armed ships, so that a fast-flying pigeon could not obtain ingress to the land without being discovered. The friends of the Government in Ireland are sufficiently able to put down any and every attempt at *insurrection.* The population is about six millions of inhabitants. It may be fairly assumed that one and a half millions are Protestants; not less than fourteen hundred thousand of these will be on the side of British rule; every squireen Catholic and Protestant, the bulk of the clergy of every denomination, every titled and untitled aristocrat, every policeman and armed soldier, will be on the side of the Government. Now mark, here are the educated, intelligent, and armed half the Irish people arrayed upon the side of what they call law and order They will fight their own countrymen and put them down, because they have to fight the undisciplined, unarmed half. Moreover, the gold of the Government can, does, and will buy spies, informers, and traitors, and there is no difficulty to find judges, barristers, and mixed juries to convict the poor, deluded fellows who may be foolish and rash enough to come under the lash of the law.

I know it is hoped that Louis Napoleon may assist the Irish to obtain their independence. No man in his sane mind can suppose such a thing probable. Louis Napoleon is a mere satrap of England; he must do her behests. He carried her policeman's staff in London in 1848, to suppress an abortive Chartist outbreak. He is too anxious to establish his dynasty to aid revolution in any quarter. He has been a beggar, a wanderer, an outcast, too long to imperil his throne by coming to loggerheads with England. He knows that she would let loose the red republicans of Europe upon him, and topple his throne over in less than a month, and send him forth again to beg his bread. Hope for the Irish from such a quarter is hopeless. I may be told that she could not do this. I state in reply that she hunted a far greater man than he, and left him to pine to death upon a small isle in the South Atlantic. Let my countrymen look into all these matters with care, and then draw their conclusions.

I am pained to advert to the brawls, denunciations, and counter-denunciations of the Fenian factions which have occurred in our midst during the last few months. Are these leaders sincere? Does it not appear as if it were a struggle for power, as the power brings grist to the mill? Why is it that the Messrs. Roberts and O'Mahony Congress and the Senate cannot agree? If we are to believe each of the other faction, they must both be wrong. The myth, Stephens, is an enigmatical character. How was it that he was enabled to open nine locks, and thus escape from jail? Did gold do it? There are people who say that Stevens is in the employ of the British Government. I am not disposed to say so, and shall wait events to develop this transaction. Where are the appointed places of rendezvous for the Fenian army? Not surely in the United States, because our Government cannot, will not, and ought not to permit it. Indeed, this Fenianism promises to beget Nativism, which God avert.

I now proceed to ascertain the numbers of men and amount of money requisite to make a probable invasion of Ireland. It will be readily admitted that no likely successful rising could take place without the assistance of at least a hundred thousand armed invaders: to convey these across the ocean from some standpoint it will take one hundred transports, and at least there ought to be twenty armed steamers to protect them in their transit, because if any leader rash enough were to arm a privateer, to prey upon British commerce, his vessel would be captured, and he and his crew would be strung up to the yard-arm as pirates. I suppose the Fenian leaders have the men; but have they the money or credit to clothe, equip, and pay the hundred thousand men for one year? I prove below the cost of such an army. Patriotism is very fine, but it will not buy a gun, clothe a back, or fill a belly. It takes money, ready money, or sound credit, to do this. Probable cost is appended in a note.

I need hardly state, Fenianism is composed of sincere enthusiasts, who are ready to peril life, limb, and property to emancipate Ireland; of knaves, who look solely to the amount of money that can be made of the last class, who are the dupes who give their means to aid this forlorn hope.

I can point out a method by which the power of England can be humbled and Ireland separated from England, and her independence established at no distant day. Let those who are now making sacrifices for Fenianism save their money and send for their relatives to come here and settle; let them become good American citizens; let them teach their children and children's children to look upon England as the oppressor of their race; let them aid in a complete reunion upon equal rights for the South, and heal up its bleeding wounds. Do not permit (so far as you can prevent), that the South is to be *governed* as England governs Ireland, as Russia governs Poland, and as Austria governs Hungary. This appears to me to be the only feasible hope for Ireland. Whenever the time shall arrive, and arrive it will, that America shall be again united, and that she and England will go to war, then, and then only, will there be hope for Irish independence.

I have now concluded the serious part of my letter. I have shown the folly, if not the criminality, of abstracting money from the poor Irish, and hope most fervently that it will be discontinued. One word in conclusion upon the ludicrous figure we cut before the civilized world. The whole thing is a farce. We Irish have become a laughing-stock to the American people. They know that the whole thing is a tempest in a teapot. It is high time that this abortion should come to an end, and that the Irish in this country should abandon their wild-goose notions of immediate independence, and pay attention to their legitimate business.

I am, fellow-countrymen, yours truly,

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Philadelphia, January 23, 1866.

NOTE.—One hundred thousand armed men at $600 per year, to arm, clothe, and equip, feed and pay each, including artillery and cavalry, will cost at least $60,000,000; transports and war vessels, $20,000,000 more Baron Munchausen's schemes or the wildest dreams in the Arabian Nights fall far short of such Utopian imaginings.

ENAMEL OF AMERICA.

THIS WILL INTEREST OUR

LADY READERS.

THERE HAS LONG BEEN FELT

on the part of our

LADY PATRONS

a desire to procure an article

OF TOILET

in which they

COULD PLACE CONFIDENCE,

and which would supersede the many injurious Toilet Powders and Pastes which, for want of better, they were forced to use, to

THE INJURY

OF

THEIR COMPLEXION AND HEALTH.

NOW,

HOWEVER,

WE

HAVE

THE

PLEASURE

TO PLACE

BEFORE THEM

a article which we know from personal experience to be just what will satisfy them in every way.

It is Perfectly Harmless to the Skin.

WARRANTED TO BE SO.

In fact,

so well satisfied

have we become from long and patient

INVESTIGATION

that it will not injure, but greatly improve the skin,

AND

REALLY

BEAUTIFY

THE

COMPLEXION,

THAT WE WILL REFUND TO ANY LADY,

who, after giving our preparation,

THE JUSTLY CELEBRATED

ENAMEL OF AMERICA,

A FAIR TRIAL,

THE MONEY PAID FOR IT IF IT FAILS.

IT IS PURELY VEGETABLE IN ALL ITS COMPONENT PARTS, AND CONSEQUENTLY IS HARMLESS, ONLY TO IMPROVE

THE APPEARANCE OF

THE SKIN.

It will really remove

FRECKLES,

MOLES,

BLACKWORM,

PIMPLES,

and by cleansing and softening the skin, give it a

BEAUTIFUL VELVETY APPEARANCE.

It will conceal the marks of

SMALLPOX,

AND IT WILL

INSTANTANEOUSLY REMOVE

ALL

ROUGHNESS FROM THE SKIN.

FOR

CHAPPED HANDS

AND

FACE

IT IS WITHOUT A RIVAL,

making the skin as white and smooth as

IVORY.

LADIES WHO HAVE CHAPPED HANDS.

or skin made rough by exposure to the cold winds, are invited to

CALL AND TRY IT,

and satisfy yourself before you

PURCHASE IT.

A Bottle

ALWAYS OPEN UPON THE COUNTER,

FOR LADIES TO USE,

WITHOUT CHARGE,

AT

FRANCOIS GREGOIRE & CO'S

BEAUTIFUL STORE,

S. W. COR. EIGHTH AND LOCUST STS.

PRICE.

Single Bottle $1 00

Six Bottles 5 00

FOR SALE BY

DYOTT & CO.,

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,

GLENN & CO.,

HUNT & CO.,

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Druggists, Hair-Dressers, and Perfumers.

FRANCOIS GREGOIRE & CO.

are the sole Agents for the

VERY DELIGHTFUL

FRENCH PREPARATION

FOR

THE LIPS,

LA CREME DE FLEUR DE LIS

AND

LA CREME DES ROSES.

FOR SALE ONLY AT [1 29tuths

S. W. COR. EIGHTH AND LOCUST STS.

ISAAC NATHANS, AUCTIONEER AND MONEY BROKER,

N. E. CORNER OF THIRD AND SPRUCE STREETS

Only one Square below the Exchange.

NATHANS' Principal Office established for the last forty years. Money to loan in large or small amounts at the lowest rates, on Diamonds, Silver Plate Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, and goods of every description Office hours from 8 A. M. till 7 P M. 5 4 lyrp

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.

STAMPS OF EVE Y DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AN ANY AMOU . 11 13

DRY GOODS---RETAIL.

THOMAS SIMPSON'S SONS,

NOS. 922 AND 924 PINE STREET.

Are now offering at reduced prices the following:—

10-4 Blankets, all-wool, $5 50, worth $8.

11-4 do. do. $7, worth $10.

12-4 do. do. $10, worth $14.

Also, a full assortment of Crib and Cradle Blankets, at low prices.

LINEN GOODS.

8-4 Barnsley Table Damask, all qualities.

White and Unbleached Table Linens, all widths and patterns at reduced prices.

Also, a large assortment of Towels, both white and unbleached, from 18c. a piece up.

Napkins and Doyleys in great variety, cheap.

We can offer a great bargain in Linen Sheetings and Shirtings The best makes of Linen Shirtings, 10-4 wide, for $1 50 per yard; cheaper than muslin

Russia Diapers, all widths, from $2 50 a piece up.

We have an excellent assortment of Linen Lawns, Cambrics, from the coarsest to the finest number, at a very small advance.

Shirt Bosoms, from 20c. up.

White Marseilles, 87½c. worth $1 25.

WHITE GOODS.

We have just received a large assortment of White Goods, at a very great reduction,

Brilliants, all qualities and styles, from 40c. up.

Cambrics, dressed and undressed.

Swiss and French Muslins, Striped Muslins, Nainsook's Plaid Muslins 20 per cent. less than formerly.

DRESS GOODS.

Just received, a full and well-selected assortment of Poplins, Merinoes, White Glace Mohair, for evening dresses.

Alpacas and Delaines, good quality and colors, cheap

Black and white striped Mohair Skirting.

Balmoral Skirting, 75c. a yard up.

Also, a full assortment of Skirts.

Plain Black Alpaca, 31c up.

Ginghams, 16c. up. Ginghams, cheap.

English and French Chintzes and Percals, beautiful patterns, at a very small advance.

HOSIERY AND MERINO GOODS.

We have a large stock of Hosiery and are anxious to sell it off. We therefore, have reduced the prices to a very low figure Ladies' White Hose, from 13c. a pair up. Gents' White and Unbleached Hose good quality, all sizes. Children's White and Unbleached Hose, cheap. A good assortment of Woollen Hose.

Merino Shirts and Drawers, in great variety, at low prices.

We have all makes, widths, and qualities of Muslin, both white and brown

Sheetings and Pillow Muslins, at reasonable prices.

A reduction made for Dorcas or other Benevolent Societies, at

THOMAS SIMPSON'S SONS,

1 29mwsNos. 922 and 924 PINE Street

AUCTION SALES.

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 320 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth.

THEOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

On Monday Evening,

at sharp 7 o'clock. Catalogues are ready.

Books may be examined on Monday from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

HARDWARE, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

at sharp 10 o'clock. Files, Augers, Bed Castors, Knives and Forks, etc.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,

and a variety of White Granite and C. C. Ware, Glassware Lamp Burners, Druggists' Jars, Mustard Bottles, etc. 1 27 2t

J. FITZPATRICK & CO. AUCTIONEERS.—New Auction House, No. 927 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE

Under and by virtue of the power vested in me by an Indenture of Mortgage upon the property hereinafter described, executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me as Trustee, dated the 1st day of November, A. D. 1860, and recorded in the office for Recording Deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1860, in Mortgage Book "B," pages 167 168, 169 170 and 171 to secure the payment of bonds of said company to the amount of thirty-five thousand dollars, and default having been made for more than ninety days after the same has been demanded in the payment of the interest due on more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the Bonds secured by said Mortgage and having been requested in writing by the holders of more than fifteen thousand dollars in amount of the said Bonds, the payment of the interest on which has been so demanded from said company and been so refused by them to sell at public auction upon the notice and terms in the said Mortgage mentioned he premises therein reserved to and to fulfill by such sale the duties imposed in accordance therewith and to discharge my duty as trustee in respect to the premises, I JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, *Trustee* as aforesaid, and *Mortgagee* in trust for the holders of the Bonds secured by said mortgage, DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that in pursuance of the power aforesaid vested in me for that purpose by the said indenture of mortgage, and in exercise of the discretion thereby conferred and in obedience to the said requisition of the holders of the Bonds to the amount aforesaid, as in said Mortgage provided, I will upon MONDAY, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1866 at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by the hands of M. Thomas and Sons, Auctioneers, sell upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, expose to public sale by vendue or outcry, and will there sell to the highest and best bidder for the same the property conveyed to me in Mortgage as aforesaid and next mentioned, viz:—

The whole of that section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, from the point of intersection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, at or near Tyrone Station, in Blair county, to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad known and designated as "The Intersection" being about three miles and one quarter from the Pennsylvania Railroad at Tyrone Station as the same is now constructed together with all and singular the railways, rails bridges fences, privileges, rights and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said company, adjacent to or connected with, or on the line of said section of three and one quarter miles of road, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived, and to arise from the same and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points on said section of three and one quarter miles with all buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

A more specific and detailed statement of the items of property included and referred to in the foregoing description may be given as follows:—

RAILROAD.

All that section of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad as now located and built, beginning at the point of intersection of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the Pennsylvania Railroad at or near Tyrone station, Blair county, Pennsylvania, thence extending northwardly to the point of connection with the graded line of the said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad known and designated as "The Intersection," being about three and one quarter miles from the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Tyrone Station and there terminating; said section of said road between the points aforesaid being about three and one-quarter miles in length. Together with the right of way for the same with such additional widths as are required by the slopes of excavations and embankments.

SIDINGS

Connected with said section of said road, and belonging to said Company between said points, and the right of way for the same of the number and length following viz.:—

At Tyrone, one siding, about 316 feet long.

At Tyrone Engine House, one siding about 1284 feet long.

At Bald Eagle Valley Railroad intersection, two sidings about 1071 feet total length,

AND, ALSO,

At Tyrone, one 100-feet Track Scales, with office 12 feet by 12 feet.

AND GENERALLY,

All the lands, railways, rails bridges, culverts, trestle-works, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights-of-way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot-grounds works, masonry and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of what ever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Railroad Sidings, Real Estate, and Premises, mentioned in the said mortgage, and above described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale:—

The purchaser will be required to pay $5000 of the purchase money in cash at the time of the sale and in case any of the holders of any of the bonds or the coupons due and payable upon the said bonds of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, and secured by the mortgage executed by the said Company to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid shall become purchasers by themselves or with others to the said premises at the said sale, that then the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may for the residue of the said purchase money make payment within twenty days after said sale, either in whole or in part, by transferring and delivering to the said John Edgar Thomson, Trustee as aforesaid, the said bonds or coupons, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said balance of the said purchase money, to be estimated for the purpose of such payment at the rate or value of the dividend or share of the said purchase money which the said holders of the said bonds or coupons may be respectively entitled to receive according to the terms of said mortgage, for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of or a receipt upon the said bonds or coupons shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance; and the balance of the said purchase money, if any, shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within twenty days after the date of sale to the said Trustee. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said bonds or coupons as before mentioned, then the balance of said purchase money that may remain after the said payment of $5000 thereof required to be paid at the time of said sale, shall be paid to the said Trustee, in cash, within twenty days thereafter.

Upon the payment or adjustment of said purchase money as hereinbefore mentioned, the said Trustee will execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers of the same a conveyance of the premises aforesaid in pursuance of the power and authority conferred upon him.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,

No. 238 S. THIRD Street,

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street,

10 26 fwtF10 Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS---RETAIL.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113

N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH.

Have just opened, from New York, 300 doz. Linen Napkins, from $2 50 up to $6 a doz. A cheap lot of Linen Doyles, $1 20, $1 50, $1 75, and $2 a doz.

200 doz. Linen Huckaback Towels, from 25 cts. up to $1

8-4 double Damask Table Linens.

Power-loom Table Linens.

Linen Table Cloths.

Scotch Diaper, by the piece or yard.

Bird-eye Linen.

Linen Huckaback, by the yard.

Best makes Shirting Linens.

Russia Crash, by the yard.

Just opened, 1000 doz Linen Hdkfs.

Ladies' Linen Hdkfs., 11, 12½, 15, 20, 25, 28, 31, 35, and 37½ cts.

Gents' Linen Hdkfs., 25 up to 75 cts.

One lot of Ladies' Tucked Hdkfs., all linen, 50 cts.

One lot of French worked Hdkfs., 28 cts.

Ladies' Linen Hemstitch Hdkfs., 25 cts up to 80 cts.

Gents' Linen Hemstitch Hdkfs.

Gents' Hemmed Hdkfs.

Gents' colored-border Hdkfs.

Ladies' Linen Cuffs.

One lot of Black Lace Veils, new style, $2 25, very cheap.

A very cheap lot of machine-worked Bands, nearly good as needle-worked.

White Goods, White Goods.

A new lot of White Brilliants, very cheap, 28, 31, 37½ 44, 50, and 62½ cts a yard.

Jaconet and Cambric Muslins.

Soft finish Cambric and Jaconet Muslins.

Nainsook Muslins, very cheap.

Victoria Lawns.

Nainsook Plaid and Striped Muslins.

Cambric Plaid Muslins.

White Tarlatans and Swiss Muslins, Etc. Etc.

PRICE & WOOD,

No. 113 N. NINTH Street, above Arch.

N. B.—Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins Pillow case and sheeting Muslins.

Canton Flannels 31½, 35, 40, 45, and 60.

All-wool and Domet Flannels.

Heavy Shaker Flannels.

Red and grey plain and twilled Flannels.

Best quality American Prints and Ginghams.

Black Alpacas, a very cheap lot, 37½, 50, 62½, 75, 81 and $1 25. 1 13

WINTER DRESS GOODS

AT LESS THAN COST.

CLOSING OUT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

NO REGARD PAID TO COST,

As we are determined to close out the balance of our well-assorted Stock of Winter Dress Goods before the season closes.

SILKS OF EVERY VARIETY

At low prices; now is the time to buy Silks, as they will be very much higher.

MUSLINS AND CALICOES

At Less than Wholesale Prices.

LADIES' CLOAKING CLOTHS, and CASSIMERES for Men and Boys' wear, at reduced prices.

H. STEEL & SON,

1 22mws Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH ST.

COTTON GOODS.

WIDE CHINTZES, 31 cents.

CALICOES, best makes, 25 cents.

10-4 UTICA SHEETINGS.

10-4 WALTHAM SHEETINGS.

9-4 PEPPERILL SHEETINGS.

NEW YORK MILLS.

WAMSUTTA.

WILLIAMSVILLE.

5-4 PILLOW MUSLINS.

FIVE BALES of 4-4 UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, at 31 cents.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

1 2 3m N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,

No. 49 N. EIGHTH STREET,

EAST SIDE,

Have just received a large lot of

HAND-MADE WOOLLEN GOODS,

LADIES' FANCY GOODS,

WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEIL HAIR NETS,

And a full line of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.

Also, a large lot of

CROCHET LACES,

Which we are offering at reduced prices. 9 12 1y

LINEN GOODS.

LINEN GOODS.

BARNSLEY TABLE DAMASK, $1 12½ and $1 25.

FINE WIDE TABLE DAMASK, $1 50 and $2 00.

100 dozen NAPKINS, at $2 68.

RED-BORDERED TOWELS AND NAPKINS.

SHEETINGS AND PILLOW-CASE LINEN.

BIRD'S EYE LINEN, in fine qualities.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

1 2 3m N. W. Corner of EIGHTH and MARKET Streets.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES.

Laces and Lace Goods,

EMBROIDERIES,

WHITE GOODS,

HANDKERCHIEFS,

NECK TIES, VEILS,

LINEN SLEEVES, COLLARS, ETC.,

In all their Varieties.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

BLACK SILKS.

BLACK GROS DE RHINES.

BLACK FIGURED SILKS.

BLACK CORDED SILKS.

BLACK TAFFETAS.

BLACK GROS GRAINES.

Bought low and will be sold at a small advance.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & Co.,

1 2 3m N. W. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

628 HOPKINS' 628

HOOP-SKIRT

Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,

Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

Who cease and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

These of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in *finish* and *durability* to any other Skirts made, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 2 4 1y

THE GREAT

STRENGTHENING TONIC,

(Not a Whisky Preparation),

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE

DEBILITY! DEBILITY!

Resulting from any cause whatever.

H

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM

INDUCED BY THE SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, FEVERS, OF

Diseases of Camp Life.

SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE, ADULT OR YOUTH.

Will find in this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effects.

O

DYSPEPSIA, and

Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters has performed more cures, gives better satisfaction, has more testimony, has more respectable people to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.

O

We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and

WILL PAY $1000

To any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

Hoofland's German Bitters

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

AND DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

F

Observe the following Symptoms, resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:—

Constipation, Inward Piles Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, Etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

L

REMEMBER,

That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum or Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the world

READ WHO SAYS SO.

From Rev. W. D Seigfried, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines from the "thousand and one" quack "Bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way, and the tendency of which I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles.

Very respectfully yours,

W. D SEIGFRIED

No. 254 Shackamaxon street.

A

From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. M. RRIGE.

N

From Rev. William Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Smithville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends who have tried them and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.

Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH,

No. 966 Hutchinson street, Philada.

D

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle.

PRICE,

Single Bottle One Dollar, or a Half Dozen for $5.

Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,

No. 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

JONES & EVANS,

(*SUCCESSORS TO C. M JACKSON & CO.*),

PROPRIETORS.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. 1 24wfm 8pfm